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CORREGIDOR FORT BLASTED BY NAVY DURING BIG RAIDS

Airfield, Barracks and High-Angle Gun Batteries Wrecked

BUILDINGS DAMAGED

Four Allied Ships Torpedoed Off Atlantic Coast, U.S. Navy Announces

PANAMA STEAMER SUNK

Corregidor was subjected to repeated heavy bombings by Imperial Navy Air Units for days on end from March 24 up to March 31, with the result that havoc was wrought on the high-angle gun batteries of the fort, the airfield, barracks and other important establishments including Government offices, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters Thursday at 3:20 p.m. The communique reads:

"Imperial Navy Air Units carried out heavy bombing raids on Corregidor repeatedly for days in succession from March 24 up to March 31. Besides destroying the high-angle gun batteries of the fort, thereby robbing them of their functions, they wrecked thoroughly the airfield, barracks, the quarter where Central Government offices are located and other important installations."

4 Allied Ships Torpedoed

Domei

VICHY, April 1.—The United States Navy Department announced today that two medium and one small-type United States vessels, as well as a medium-sized British ship, have been torpedoed off the Atlantic coast of the United States, according to a Havas dispatch received here from Washington today.

Panama Steamer Sunk

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—The United States Navy Department today announced the sinking of a Panamanian steamer of medium size by an Axis submarine off the United States Atlantic Coast, according to a Havas dispatch received here from Washington.

To Strengthen Patrol

Transocean

LISBON, March 19.—Patrol service along the U.S. east coast is to be strengthened, Navy Secretary Frank Knox announced at a press conference held in New York yesterday, according to a report received in Lisbon.

Knox is at present on a visit to New York for the purpose of inspecting harbor facilities and to look over the French luxury liner Normandie, which recently caught fire and capsized.

The coastal patrol would be greatly strengthened, Knox asserted, adding that the American air force would also participate in this branch of service. He further admonished all captains of vessels plying the Atlantic coastal run to adhere strictly to protective measures.

Most sinkings occurred at night, Knox declared, for which reason it was imperative for vessels to put in for the night at the nearest port en route. Further down south, where there was no possibility of putting into port, captains should order their vessels to sail with all lights out. Non-observance of these regulations, Knox warned, would entail withdrawal of their captain's licenses.

A further precautionary measure suggested by the Navy Secretary was the blackout of coastal towns, so as to prevent the enemy from detecting American ships at sea by their silhouette against a lighted background.

"We do not want to lose a single ship," Knox hopefully concluded.

U.S. Threatens Argentina

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—Apparently in an attempt to intimidate Argentina, the United States Government has notified Argentina that in case Argentina does not cooperate in the common defense of the Western Hemisphere, the United States will curtail its supply of war materials to Argentina, according to a Washington report available here today.

ALL INDIAN PARTIES OPPOSED TO SCHEME ADVANCED BY CRIPPS

British Plan Would Bring Danger To India, Says Congress Party Statement

AZAD TO CONFER AGAIN

Sir Stafford Said Considering Extensive Concessions at Next Parley

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—The working committee of the Indian National Congress Party, issuing a statement today, rejected the British proposals offered by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and special British envoy to India.

Not only are the proposals offered by Sir Stafford in many aspects not agreeable with the prevailing situation in India, the statement said, but they have dangerous connotations regarding the future of India. Therefore the only way left for the National Congress is rejection of the British offer.

Memo Formally Handed

A memorandum formally rejecting the British proposals of dominion status for India was handed today by by the Hindu Mahasabha political party and the Sikhs to Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal and special envoy to India, an Associated Press report received here from New Delhi today disclosed.

The note handed Sir Stafford by the two groups stated that although there are certain satisfactory points in the British offer, "in view of the fact Sir Stafford has demanded either acceptance in entirety or rejection, we must reject the British proposals."

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Indian National Congress Party, is expected to visit Sir Stafford Cripps tomorrow evening to deliver the decision of the working committee of the National Congress Party to reject the British offer of dominion status for India in exchange for full war cooperation, according to a Reuters dispatch from New Delhi received here today.

Mr. Azad is also expected to explain to Sir Stafford the reasons for the unfavorable decision, and is expected to make the Congress Party's decision public immediately following his interview with the British Lord Privy Seal.

Concessions Said Decided

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, April 1.—According to a United Press telegram from New Delhi, Sir Stafford Cripps has finally made up his mind on an extensive concession, and has sought an interview with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the National Congress Party, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a prominent leader of the Party, in order to make his last supreme efforts toward the settlement of the issue. It is rumored that Sir Stafford is now ready to concede to India's demands to the extent of transferring to India the responsibility for the defense of the country and accept the Indian point of view in regard to the constitution of a provisional government which is to function, pending the attainment of the status of Dominion by India.

It is generally believed that Britain's crafty scheming is still discernible in the reported concession on the part of Sir Stafford Cripps. Although nominally giving over to India the responsibility for the defense of the country, it is suspected that Britain will put in responsible military posts Indian generals of decidedly pro-British proclivities, so that Britain may continue to hold actual power of defense.

It is regarded as highly problematical, however, whether the National Congress Party will allow itself to be entrapped by this cunning device.

Final Attitude Debated

Special to the Asahi

SHANGHAI, April 2.—According to a New Delhi telegram, the Indian National Congress Party leaders debated the British proposals and their attitude toward them for four and a half hours at the afternoon session of the working committee yesterday, without any definite decision being reached. The debate was to be resumed this morning. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the National Congress Party, is to interview Sir Stafford Cripps from 4.30 p.m. today. At this interview, he will explain the rea-

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NOTICE

Today being Jimmu Tenno-Sai, all newspapers in Japan will take their semi-annual holiday. There will be no evening edition today and no morning edition of the Japan Times & Advertiser on April 4. Publication will be resumed on Saturday, April 4, with the evening edition.

Cherry Blossoms Attract Thousands

Magnificent cherry blossoms are now in full bloom and thousands of sightseers, attracted by their charm, are now daily flocking to the parks and hillsides to view the beauty of these blossoms which represent the spirit of Japan. There are said to be 200 varieties of cherry, or sakura, in Japan. The above photo shows part of the huge crowd which thronged to the Uyeno Zoo Thursday. The blossoms are said to be at their best today.

BOSE WARNS INDIANS OF BRITISH CUNNING

Recalls How Many Nations Have Been Left in Lurch by Wild Promises

SLAVERY IN OFFING

Freedom Can Only Be Attained By Axis Victory, Says Former Leader

Domei

BERLIN, April 1.—In another appeal to the people of India, Subhas Chandra Bose, former president of the Indian National Congress Party, has stated with regard to Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals that he would be surprised if the British Government believes that India will even consider such an offer.

"How could Sir Stafford imagine that India's constant urge for freedom could be satisfied by such trifle as offering a seat to the Indian people at a peace conference," declared Mr. Bose.

Mr. Bose pointed out that Sir Stafford's offer shows that the British Government's sole aim is to exploit India for the benefit of Britain's war efforts and that is the reason why the defenses of India are to remain in the hands of the British Government.

Mr. Bose ridiculed the hopes of the British Government that the people of India, are likely to enter the war voluntarily as Britain's ally.

Warning his fellow countrymen that Britain has already dragged many nations into the war and left them in the lurch when affairs turned out to be hopeless, Mr. Bose declared that if the people of India are drawn into the present conflict, India then will have to go through the same bitter experiences suffered already by other nations.

Mr. Bose with his intimate knowledge of the Tripartite Pact, in conclusion told his fellow countrymen that India's hopes for freedom could only be realized by the victory of the Axis Powers, whereas a British victory would mean eternal slavery for India. He added that there will be no attack against India by a foreign Power, if the British Government does not utilize India's forces and no military bases are maintained by Britain in India.

Britain Using Threat

Domei

ROME, April 1.—Commenting on Sir Stafford Cripps' recent statement to press representatives in New Delhi regarding his proposals to India, political observers here today declared that in a critical moment Great Britain always remembers its traditional way of dealing by resorting to threat and blackmail.

They emphasized that Sir Stafford has made it plain that if Indian Provincial governments do not adhere to the British plan, the London Government will not safeguard their economic and commercial interests.

British diplomacy is always the same, especially when Britain deals with a weaker nation, these observers concluded.

Over 4,000,000 Jobless

Transocean

LISBON, March 15.—The number of unemployed in the United States at the end of January was 4,150,000, according to a Washington report.

The number of unemployed workers increased by over 1,000,000 in January alone, it was reported.

PREMIER VISITS BEPPU

Cheers Wounded at Army and Navy Hospitals

Premier General Hideki Tojo Thursday morning visited the Army and Navy hospitals at Beppu to cheer up wounded soldiers convalescing there, according to Domei.

Later in the day, the Premier acted as host at a luncheon at the Municipal Office in Oita in honor of influential Government officials and civilians.

Premier Tojo left for Tokyo by plane at 2 p.m. Thursday.

TAX ON LUXURY GOODS IN PHILIPPINES RAISED

But Only Commodities Not Urgently Needed Are Affected By New Order

Domei

MANILA, March 28.—For the triple purpose of absorbing floating purchasing power, restricting use of luxuries and supplementing the revenue of the Central Administrative organ, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines today issued a permit for the enforcement of an administrative order pertaining to the increase of the tax on commodities.

The revised commodity tax, which was issued at the request of Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Administrator, will take effect from April 1 in the Greater Manila City district.

As a preparatory measure, the authorities today ordered a complete suspension of the sale of certain commodities for three days beginning March 29.

By the present revision of the commodity tax, the tax on "first-class" luxuries has been raised from 10 per cent to 35 per cent while the tax on "second-class" luxuries has been boosted from 5 per cent to 30 per cent.

The present tax increase, however, affects only a small part of general consumption commodities of the general public, being limited only to commodities which are not directly and urgently needed, such as jewelry, cosmetics, sports goods and bicycles.

AUTHORITY ON HISTORY OF EAST ASIA SUCCUMBS

Savant Was Member of Faculty Of Tokyo Imperial University, Peers' School

Kurakichi Shiratori, Litt.D., authority on Oriental history, died of an acute form of pneumonia Wednesday at his Chigasaki villa in Kanagawa Prefecture, where he had been staying since last fall. The deceased was 78 years old. His remains will be brought to his Meguro home in Tokyo and last rites held at the Aoyama Cemetery on the afternoon of April 7.

The late scholar was professor emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University. After graduating from that university in 1890, he became a member of the faculty at the university and Peers' School. In 1914 the late Dr. Shiratori was appointed to serve in the Learning Institute for the Crown Prince and in 1919 he was made a member of the Imperial Academy. He became a professor emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University in 1925. He was authority on history, geography and philology related to Manchoukuo, China, Mongolia and other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

INDIA'S FIRM STAND WORRIES BRITISHERS

Pessimism Mounts as Incoming Reports Tell of Cripps' Failure

WAR CABINET GETS S.O.S.

Observers See Possibility of Armed Threats Being Made

Domei

BERNE, April 1.—Pessimism regarding the Cripps mission in India has been mounting in London, following rejection of the British proposals by the National Congress Party, Hindu Mahasabha, Sikh and other factions, information reaching here from London indicated today.

Observers here generally expect that Britain will either have to resort to armed threats or make minor concessions regarding defense problems in order to successfully conclude the negotiations.

Some circles believe that Britain, while prolonging the negotiations by grudgingly ceding points to the Indian leaders, will enedavor to foster a split among the various political factions.

Cripps Said Worried

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and special British envoy to India, reportedly has sent an S.O.S. to the British War Cabinet in his report indicating the reactions of various Indian political parties toward Britain's offer, relia-

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Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

LADY BROOKE-POPHAM SCORES BRITISH ATTITUDE

LISBON, April 2.—According to reliable sources, Lady Brooke-Popham, wife of the former commander of British Forces in East Asia, has made a number of interesting declarations in regard to the behavior of the British colony in Singapore before its fall. According to the statement of Lady Brooke-Popham, British women in Singapore even refused to serve as Red Cross nurses on the excuse that they were too busy playing tennis or indulging in other sports.

According to the statement, the social centers of Singapore were packed to the door during the New Year's holidays, which lasted from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m., during which time the majority of men were intoxicated.

In describing the night life in Singapore before its fall, Lady Brooke-Popham declares that the British soldiers did not show the slightest concern in regard to the approaching catastrophe, and were spending the night in public bars and cabarets, where invitations of the following order were plastered over the doorway: "Come inside, don't worry about the war. The Axis Powers are only bluffing!"

SALE OF TOOTH PASTE LIMITED

MADRID, April 2.—A message reaching here from Washington states that the Office for War Production has issued an order to prohibit the sale of tooth paste and shaving cream if buyers do not deliver empty tubes to the retailer. Any retailers acting contrarily will be punished with fines up to $10,000 or one year's imprisonment, states the report.

NEW U-BOAT MENACE FEARED

LISBON, April 2.—U.S. Naval experts are displaying great uneasiness with the coming of warm weather. According to the opinion of these experts, it is believed that the Axis Powers will intensify their U-boat operations against allied shipping in American waters with the advent of warmer and more favorable weather.

DIET CANDIDATES' ELECTION CAMPAIGN TO START SATURDAY

Sum to Be Spent in Winning Supporters Restricted by Home Ministry

VOTERS TOTAL 15,000,000

Seijitaisei Kyogikai Approves Men Running for Office In Yamanashi

The campaigns of candidates in the election of new members of the House of Representatives will get under way on Saturday.

During the morning of that day an Imperial order authorizing the conduct of the general election on April 30 will be published in the Official Gazette.

The date for the general election was formally announced in a statement which came out Thursday afternoon from the Home Ministry, which has charge of national elections.

The statement was to the following effect:

"The election of new members of the House of Representatives has been set for April 30 of this year. It has been decided to promulgate the necessary Imperial order in the Official Gazette on April 4."

Meanwhile the Government is perfecting plans for holding the coming general election.

A two-day conference of judicial officials for discussion of measures for insuring a fair conduct of the election has been called for Saturday. Addresses by Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura and Chief Procurator Hiromasa of the Supreme Court will be the features of the first-day session.

Campaign expenses which candidates are allowed by law to expend on their election campaigns were published by the Home Ministry on Thursday. Expenditures by candidates average ¥9,626.32, ¥214.16 greater than the expenses incurred by the candidates, on the average, in the last general election five years ago.

The money candidates are allowed to spend on their campaigns varies according to election districts. Each candidate in the fourth election district of Osaka can spend ¥28,894.80, the largest sum that can legally be spent by candidates in the coming election. At the bottom of the scale come the candidates in the first election district of Saga Prefecture in Kyushu. Their legal campaign expenses are set at ¥5,617.50.

A total of 14,900,000 have the right to go to the polls in the coming general election, according to an announcement made by the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry on Thursday.

The figure shows an increase of 333,455 over the number of men qualified to vote in the last general election.

Candidates Approved

Final decision on candidates for Lower House seats from Yamanashi and nine other prefectures was reached by the Yokusan Seijitaisei Kyogikai, election recommendation

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U.S. PUBLIC OPPOSED TO CABINET'S POLICY

Diametrically Opposite Views Voiced by Commentator In Time Magazine

'AUSTRALIA NOT IMPORTANT'

Hawaii and India Held Much More Significant as Advance Bases

The policy of the Roosevelt Administration for the prosecution of the war is coming under increased fire in the United States, according to a dispatch to the Hochi from Lisbon.

The dispatch quotes a war correspondent of the New York Times as saying in an article contributed to the current number of the Time Magazine that he considers Australia unimportant as a base from which to operate against Japan in the Pacific.

The opinion of the Times war correspondent, the writer of the dispatch comments, is diametrically opposed to the stand which the Roosevelt Administration, which thinks as though Australia were a decisive factor in the outcome of the Pacific war, is adopting.

The article in question was to the following effect:

"The people of the United States are wedded to erroneous ideas about the current war. For instance they thought that their country could be indifferent to the course of hostilities on the European continent. They also labored under a mistaken conception that to be on the defensive is far more advantageous than the assumption of an offensive in a modern war.

"From the outset of the war in the Pacific the Americans underestimated the military power of Japan. Naturally they should have fondly believe in the impregnability of the Singapore base and the naval base at Pearl Harbor, but they have but themselves to thank for the fact that American and Allied forces have been defeated in every encounter with Japanese Forces. Because of these defeats, America and its Allies in East Asia are encircled by Japan.

"At the moment the Axis Powers are attacking vigorously not only in the Atlantic but also in the Pacific where the Philippines, the Malacca Straits, China, Burma, and Australia are in danger.

U-Boats Wrecking Havoc

"German undersea-craft are unusually active at the moment in the Atlantic, where one American merchant vessels after another is falling victim to their attacks. The menace of German submarines to America is far more serious than generally supposed. It is felt in waters which are essential to the defense of the Panama Canal.

"All this is due to the mistaken attitude of the United States toward the war. The worst thing is that the people of America generally and the highly placed American officials have yet to overcome these mistaken ideas about the war which form the background to the frightful situation America is facing as a result of the reverses suffered by the Allied forces in every theater of war.

"One of the ideas of which the people of America have to disabuse their minds if the course of the war is to be influenced favorably is that America is all-powerful and there is no need to strengthen the Administration by the inclusion of men of real ability and experience irrespective of their political affiliations for the purpose of insuring victory in the war.

Entire Policy Wrong

"Another factor at work to interfere with the vigorous execution of the war is the entire war policy of the Administration. The Administration makes it a point to allow only favorable war news to find its way into print. The idea underlying this policy toward the press is as erroneous as the idea which actuates the Administration in framing enormous war budgets on the theory that money is all-powerful and in dealing with the problem of labor.

"It is impossible to think that America will surpass the Axis Powers in the production of arms and war materials so long as the present arrangement is maintained under which the hours of work in factories working on defense orders are restricted to 40 a week. America is at least five years behind its foes in defense production.

"I wish to make a plain statement about the war situation in the Pacific.

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3,000 More Japanese Ordered to Evacuate From Los Angeles Area

Domei

VICHY, April 1.—United States authorities have ordered the evacuation of 3,000 Japanese residents from the Los Angeles harbor area, according to a Havas dispatch received here from San Francisco today. The majority of the Japanese residents, who have been forced to evacuate are truck farmers and they will be interned near the Santa Anita race course, which is approximately 20 miles east of Los Angeles.

NIPPON CRAFT SMASH CHEKIANG AIRFIELDS

Chungking's Dream of Attack On Japan Now Completely Shattered

MANY PLANES DESTROYED

Hangars and Ammunition Dumps Also Wrecked as Result of Wednesday's Raids

Domei

A CERTAIN JAPANESE BASE April 2.—Chungking's attempts to rebuild and enlarge its airdromes in Chekiang Province have been utterly shattered as a result of successful Japanese raids carried out yesterday against the Lishui and the Chuchow airfields. Hangars, ammunition dumps and a number of camouflaged planes on the ground were completely destroyed.

It has become known that the runway of the Lishui airfield was recently extended from 850 meters to 1,550 meters, while that of the Chuchow airfield was extended from 850 meters to 1,800 meters, apparently for the purpose of making these two airfields into a base of operations for heavy bombers.

It has also been revealed that the enlargement work was carried out with American help as airfield equipment had been improved along American designs.

It further has been clarified that Chungking authorities obviously have attempted to obtain heavy bombers from the United States to wait for a chance to attack Taiwan and other Japanese areas.

However, this dream on the part of Chungking of attacking Japanese territory has been completely shattered by the destruction of these Chungking airfields in Chekiang.

COUNCIL FORMED TO AID STUDENTS FROM ABROAD

Organization to See That They Are Given Adequate Food And Clothing

To unify the activities of organizations engaged in aiding foreign students studying in Japan, a Council for Guidance of Foreign Students in Japan was organized in Tokyo April 1 on the suggestion of the East Asiatic Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, states Domei.

In the new council are represented eighteen societies and associations in Japan which are rendering aid to foreign students, including the Society for International Cultural Relations.

Among the activities of the proposed council are included the assuring of adequate supply of foodstuffs and clothing materials to foreign students in Japan, the dispatching of student cultural missions to foreign countries, as well as sponsoring social gatherings of Japanese and foreign students.

AUSSIE DEFENSE READY

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—The Australian Government today announced that its land forces have been brought up to full wartime strength in order to perfect Australian defenses, according to information received here from Canberra today.

In this connection, it is reported that single men between the ages of 18 and 45 and married men between the ages of 18 and 35 have been called up for military instructions.

ANZACS OSTRACIZED IN PACIFIC COUNCIL

Roosevelt Clarifies Powers of General MacArthur in Southwestern Pacific

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 1.—Following a description of the duties and authority of the reorganized Pacific War Council, President Roosevelt, at his press conference this morning, explicitly stated that he has refused to permit the delegates of Australia and New Zealand to participate in the munitions assignment board, according to a report received here from Washington today.

It is impossible, the President is reported to have said, to broaden the membership of the board by allowing the delegates of Australia and New Zealand to participate. He added that the board merely deals with general questions and that the board's proposals regarding munitions allocations would be carried out strictly in consonance with production in allied countries.

President Roosevelt explained, the report further said, that decisions of the reorganized Pacific War Council will be executed as part of the war measures of the allied countries taken against the Axis nations.

The reorganized Pacific War Council is examining measures, the details of which cannot be disclosed at the present moment, the President added.

Questioned about the powers of command given General Douglas MacArthur, President Roosevelt stated that he has no information from Australia regarding the matter, but declared that, although he is the supreme commander of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific, General MacArthur is not invested with authority to command allied naval forces in the whole of the Pacific area. However, he is entitled to command army, navy and air forces of the allied nations in certain specific areas, President Roosevelt said.

To a reporter who asked if India would be included in the Council, the United States President replied evasively that geographically a line running south from Singapore to the western coast of Australia marks the division between the Pacific theater of war and the Indian area.

Asked about the command of anti-Axis forces in the Indian area, President Roosevelt said the question did not concern him, but added that there was little possibility of an American officer being appointed commander of such forces.

China, the President said, must be considered as a part of the Pacific theater even though it overlaps into the Indian area.

India's Firm Stand Worries Britishers

(Continued From Page 1)

ble information reaching here from New Delhi revealed today.

In this connection, Sir Stafford is said to have declared that if the British Government agrees to the unanimous demand of various parties for the appointment of Indian members to the defense committee, Britain may be able to avert a rejection of the proposals.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, leader of the National Liberal Federation, in his statement issued recently, declared that the appointment of Indian members to the defense committee is absolutely necessary.

The fact remains, however, that unless the British Government agrees to radical alterations on the proposals, there is absolutely no chance whatsoever for acceptance by the Congress Party of the British offer.

Other political parties, including the Muslim League, take the view that in the event the Congress Party rejects the proposals, they need not consider the British offer.

The Indian princes also are reported to have reacted unfavorably as they have failed to secure any elucidation from Sir Stafford concerning certain points in the British proposals.

London Times' Comment

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—Referring to the flat rejection of British proposals to India by various native political and religious factions in India, the London Times editorially declared today that a more practicable examination of the British plans might make them acceptable to dissenting Indian groups, Reuters revealed here today from London.

The journal pointed out that the proposals as announced by Britain center around two major items—that of granting post-war dominion status to India, which needs no clarification, and the management of Indian affairs during the present war, which is not satisfactorily clear. However, a practicable perusal of the second major item should make its acceptance possible, it was contended.

Commenting on India's request that it be allowed to manage its own wars, The Times charged the supervision of India's defense by General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, is an absolute necessity in this hour of emergency.

While an American officer presently directs the defense of Australia, General Wavell previously had been commanding British, American, Australian and Dutch troops as supreme commander of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, explained the London Times.

Therefore, General Wavell's command of India's defense should not be a loss to India, the journal contended, adding that the appointment of an Indian officer in place of General Wavell would be tantamount to the appointment of an Indian Minister of War in the British Cabinet.

It also is the urgent responsibility of the Indian National Congress Party as well as other representative Indian parties to reveal their concrete opinions regarding India's future political status, the editorial concluded.

Heroes' Mothers Extolled

A unique meeting extolling the valiant and loyal deeds of the Nine War Heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla at Pearl Harbor and virtues of their mothers, all alive, was held at the Hibiya Public Hall Thursday afternoon, when about 3,000 persons attended. After paying homages to the portraits of these fallen heroes, addresses admiring them and their mothers, who brought them up, were delivered by Marchioness Teiko Yamanouchi, Mayor Tomejiro Okubo of Tokyo and Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida. Then, speeches were also made by Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Information Department of the Imperial Headquarters, and Dr. Baron Shigeto Hozumi on the subject of Japanese mothers. The picture shows Marchioness Yamanouchi, President of the Japan Women's Association, delivering an address.

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Mineral Resources of the Southern Area

ASAHI—The southern area which has been brought under Japanese control is rich in resources of materials vital for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Chief among them are rubber, aluminum, and lead.

The annual production of rubber in the southern area is put at 1,500,000 tons. There arises the problem of a possible over-production of this important material. There should not be any difficulty in discovering methods of converting rubber into liquid fuel. Prior to the China Affair scientists in Japan succeeded in extracting high quality liquid fuel from crude rubber. It is time that efforts were made by Japanese scientists to discover ways of turning rubber into fuel on a commercial basis.

Next to rubber, aluminum is important among materials produced in the southern area. Bauxite found in the southern region is superior to that produced in other parts of the world.

As for lead found in the southern region, it is of a high grade, and fit for use in storage batteries for submarines. The consensus of opinion among experts is that lead batteries of the type used in submarines are far better than other types. It is up to the scientific world of Japan to see that the vast mineral resources of the southern region are tapped and put to use in the conduct of the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

India at Cross-Roads

HOCHI—In spite of all conceivable steps taken by Sir Stafford Cripps since his arrival in India, the working committee of the Indian National Congress has filed a resolution against the British proposals. The Indian Muslims, too, have made clear their attitude of opposition. Cripps' conciliation, pacification, winning over, intimidation and what not have failed to succeed. The Hindu Mahasabha, the third in majority, also has expressed its wholesale rejection of the British proposals. Other Indian groups have adopted the same policy. Thus, Sir Stafford now finds himself opposed from all sides. The British plot to mobilize Indians against Japan is about to be shattered, as a result of the reawakening of the Indians.

The crux of the Anglo-Indian negotiations is that, even if Britain promises to grant perfect autonomy to India in the future, Britain still maintains the right of India's defense. The right of State defense, namely, military right, is the most vital one for any country. As long as the right of defense is in British hands, India's perfect autonomy will be nominal and thus India will remain as a vassal State to Britain as before. "India's perfect autonomy," which is offered by Britain to India in itself is very doubtful. Such commitments are always made by Britain whenever it finds itself in a tight spot, but, once the danger is past, it will never fulfil its promise. The Indians had a bitter experience at the time of World War 1. That Britain will do the same again is certain.

India, Stand Up

MIYAKO—Careful deliberation is being made by all parties in India on the proposals presented by Sir Stafford Cripps. The general situation, however, reveals that the Indian issue is running considerably adversely to Britain. The Indians now are widely awake to the world tendency, as they are affected very much by the development of the War of Greater East Asia. It is highly problematical whether they will dance readily to the British piping. If Britain finds it difficult to induce the Indians to act as she pleases, that country will surely resort to a high-handed policy. At any rate, Britain is out to make India its defensive rampart. The situation is far from reassuring under the prevailing condition.

Britain is plotting to cause Hinduism and Mohammedanism to be severer in the degree of their confrontation, thereby splitting the internal condition of India. This is high time for the 400,000,000 Indians to stand up for "India for the Indians" burying their religious confrontations of one sort and another.

Diet Candidates' Election Campaign To Start Saturday

(Continued From Page 1)

body, at the second meeting of its selection committee held from 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, according to Domei.

The Tokyo chapter was expected to complete the selection of 31 candidates Thursday afternoon, which will be notified immediately to the headquarters.

At the first selection committee meeting held last Tuesday, the candidates recommended by local bodies in the prefectures of Kanagawa, Akita, Nagasaki, Nagano, Miyazaki and Iwate were approved by the headquarters here.

Of 52 candidates of the six prefectures mentioned above, just one half or 26 persons never held seats in the House before. Twenty-four candidates were elected in the last election while two others previously held seats in the House.

The candidates formally approved by the Yokusan Seijitaisei Kyogikai include Matajiro Koizumi, former Communications Minister and leader of the extinct Minseito Party, from Kanagawa Prefecture; Chuji Machida, formerly President of the Minseito Party, and of the Cabinet Advisory Council and the Commerce and Industry Minister, who is from Akita Prefecture; Tadao Matsumoto, former Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, from Nagano Prefecture; Kazutami Tago, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Yusuke Tsurumi, former Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, both from Iwate Prefecture.

In this connection, the Asahi newspaper recently reported that the Kyogikai is planning to recommend Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino as candidates, respectively from Yamaguchi and Mie Prefectures, pending their formal consent to the recommendation.

Axis Men Arrested

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—Police authorities in Mexico city yesterday suddenly arrested 33 Axis nationals, including 30 Germans and Italians and three Japanese, all residents in the Mexican capital, according to a dispatch received here from Mexico City today.

GERMANS CRITICIZE RIOM PROCEEDINGS

Court Trial of Daladier and Accomplices Called Farce By Axis Press

Transocean

BERLIN, March 16.—All the Berlin papers this morning gave prominence to a very sharp declaration by the semi-official German news agency pertaining to the legal action at the French Supreme Court at Riom.

The declaration raised the question whether the present French Government did not perhaps shield the defendants. France was offering the world "an odd spectacle" since the legal proceedings had shown that the Government was not trying the defendants "because they declared war on Germany but because Daladier and his associates had not prepared and conducted the war against Germany with the necessary prudence and energy."

How far this "comedy lawsuit" had already developed was plainly visible from the last session during which Daladier went so far as to make impudent and derogatory remarks about the German Armed Forces. He has thus claimed that the German Panzers of Type 1 and 2 had not even withstood infantry bullets during the Polish campaign.

"One really believes oneself to be the inmate of an insane asylum upon hearing such tunes from the defendants at the Riom court," it was furthermore added.

The fact that Poland was crushed in less than three weeks and that France had to fall within six weeks, however, "does not fit very well into the stupid and impudent defense logic of the bankrupt politician," said the declaration.

The news agency's comment, furthermore, cited the words by Daladier that "France could not be permitted to be vanquished" with which he wanted to justify France's entry into the war.

"Has one who is responsible for the collapse of an entire nation ever defended himself with more audacious cynicism," asked the D.N.B. news agency.

According to this logic, "not the murderer but the murdered victim would be guilty," it said. The declaration reminded that it was Daladier who instigated the Poles, who secondly declined Chancellor Hitler's peace offer after Poland's collapse and who "had his Jewish press incessantly hammer into the French people that war with Germany was inevitable.

"That is the way legal action is being conducted at Riom, a suit at which the world expected that a deceived people would finally hold responsible those war inciters and instigators," continued the semi-official agency.

It then defined the German attitude toward this lawsuit by stating that "it is the lawsuit of the French people and not ours. We are merely observers but we are following this game with interest."

The upshot of the legal proceedings was that the French Government did not want the "war inciter, Daladier, and his accomplices taken to account for a crime which he and his followers committed on the French people by starting an unnecessary war.

"What logical conclusion will one draw if a government wants such a conduct of a state suit and permits the French people to be charged with the war guilt? Does not such a government imply by such an attitude that it is itself guilty of such a matter which is so painstakingly being kept from Daladier and his accomplices? We are leaving the answer to the French people," concluded the declaration.

All Indian Parties Opposed to Scheme Advanced by Cripps

(Continued From Page 1)

sons of the Party's opposition to the British proposals, and these reasons will be published soon afterward. In any case, the definite attitude of the National Congress Party will be made known by this evening.

Reported Rejected Wholesale

Special to the Asahi

BUENOS AIRES, April 1.—The Cripps plan has been rejected wholesale by the Indian National Congress, with the result that the Anglo-Indian negotiations are on the brink of final rupture. It nevertheless appears that, conscious of their responsibility for opposing the British plan, the leaders of the National Congress Party are continuing their earnest efforts in an attempt to reach a compromise in some form or other. This is giving rise to the impression in some quarters that an Anglo-Indian compromise is still possible.

A counter-plan which these leaders are studying is what is called the Gandhi-Nehru plan, which gives hope, though very slight, of the possibility of a compromise. It is contained in the resolution passed by the Party recording its opposition to the Cripps plan, and it will be made public soon.

Argentine Fuel Shortage

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 13.—The critical fuel situation here and in the whole of Argentina was the subject of a conference last night between Minister of the Navy M. Fincatti and the Lord Mayor of the capital. Afterward Navy Minister Fincatti told the press that the Government would immediately introduce rigorous measures to cut down fuel consumption.

NEW ITALO-GERMAN TRADE PACT SIGNED

Is Most Comprehensive Accord Ever Signed Between the Two Countries

Transocean

ROME, March 14.—A new German-Italian economic agreement for 1942 has been concluded here.

The accord came as the result of negotiations lasting several weeks, conducted on the German side by Minister Dr. Clodius, and on the Italian side by Ambassador Ciannini.

The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, and the German Ambassador to Italy, von Mackensen, signed the agreement today.

The new agreement regulates the raw materials policy of both countries as well as an exchange of goods, writes the Transocean correspondent in Rome, Alexander Boltho von Hohenbach.

It also deals with armament problems, the dispatch of Italian workers to Germany, clearing, and a number of minor questions. It is far more extensive than any economic agreement concluded between the two countries heretofore.

The exchange of goods, the value of which was fixed for 1941 at 1,000,000,000 Reich Marks for each side, is to be further increased. The amounts to be exchanged this year will be approximately 50 per cent above the amounts exchanged before the war.

Most significant is the exchange of raw materials, through which an increase in the production of armament industries in both countries is guaranteed. Germany will deliver coal, steel, iron goods and chemicals, while Italy will deliver sulphur, silk, zinc and mercury.

Coal deliveries of a scheduled amount of 1,000,000 tons monthly were 95 per cent fulfilled in the past despite obstacles caused to transportation by excessive cold and snow. This year, the scheduled amount of coal to be delivered monthly by Germany to Italy has been fixed at 1,050,000 tons. According to a statement by Dr. Clodius, the amounts delivered so far meant that every 21 minutes a train consisting of 50 cars was sent from Germany to Italy.

BRITISH PUBLIC BITTER AT NEW RESTRICTIONS

Curtailment of Sports Events Especially Causing Adverse Criticism

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 14.—The British Government's efforts toward regimentation of English public life will result in the disappearance of 500,000 private motor cars from traffic in that country, according to a London report received here.

The curtailment of gasoline consumption which has brought about the diminution of cars as well as curtailment along other fields—such as the prohibition of dog racing and horse racing—is welcomed by the British Press, many newspapers expressing the conviction that such curtailments are just the beginning and that the Government's policy, as expressed in these measures, will be applied to all fields of private and public life.

The public, however, despite all Press comments and other means of propaganda, is bitter at these curtailments, particularly against those concerning dog and horse racing and prize fights.

The London News Chronicle tries to console the public by saying that the measures now initiated by the authorities are not as bad as were originally expected.

U.S. Public Opposed To Cabinet's Policy

(Continued From Page 1)

I refuse to share the view which attaches considerable importance to Australia as a base. To my thinking, Australia is a base the loss of which would not affect the whole war situation unfavorably to the Allies. From the point of view of Pacific strategy, Australia and New Guinea are not important because of the fact that these countries are at a distance of 8,000 miles from America. Far more important are Hawaii, China, Burma, and India. By the side of India, which is a center of communications vital to the Allies, Australia, as an advance base for the Allies, dwindles to nothing in importance.

"The victories scored by Japan in the initial stages of the war in the Pacific were overwhelming. The American troops were scattered over a wide area. The maintenance of their lines of communication presented an extremely difficult problem. We cannot hope to secure everything. The great concern felt by the people of America about Australia must not be allowed to stand in the way of their correct appreciation of the general trend of events in the current world war."

No Whiskey for Anzacs

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—In reply to a question in the House of Common last night, President of the Board of Trade Hugh Dalton declared that shipments of whiskey to Australia had practically ceased. In the 12 months ending September, he said, only 330,000 gallons of whiskey had been shipped to Australia.

Nation to Observe Jimmu Tenno-sai Today; Solemn Rites Slated at Imperial Sanctuary

Today is Jimmu Tenno-sai, anniversary of the demise of the first Emperor Jimmu, Founder of the Empire.

The thoughts of the nation's people will turn, as never before, to the first Emperor of Japan, to whom the people are hearkening in conducting the War of Greater East Asia whose objective is the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which was envisioned by the Founder of the Empire as part of the program for making the Principle of "Hakko Ichiu," or the eight corners of the universe under one roof, prevail throughout the world.

Impressive services will be held this morning at the Koreiden, one of the three sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace, in memory of the First Emperor.

A representative of His Majesty the Emperor will pay homage at the Mausoleum of the Emperor Jimmu at Unebi in Yamato Province.

This morning's ceremony at the Imperial Sanctuary will begin at 9:30 a.m.

In the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, younger brother of His Imperial Majesty, other Princes of the Blood, President Yoshimichi Hara of the Privy Council, and other dignitaries, Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief Court Ritualist, will recite Shinto prayers in front of the shrine.

At 10 a.m. His Majesty the Emperor, in ancient ceremonial costume, will appear to the inner shrine, where His Imperial Majesty will worship.

Representatives of Her Majesty the Empress and Her Majesty the Empress Dowager will pay homage after His Imperial Majesty.

Then the Princes of the Blood and Government and other dignitaries present will worship.

Privileged persons will be allowed to worship at the Imperial Sanctuary during the afternoon.

BRITISHERS FACING SERIOUS SHORTAGES

Newspapers Start Campaign Urging People to Save Foodstuffs

Transocean

MADRID, March 13.—A press campaign is under way in Britain exhorting the people to save food and other important things, according to Augusto Assia, the London correspondent of the Spanish paper Ya.

He quotes the Daily Herald, which writes that "we eat, drink and smoke too much."

The News-Chronicle states: "We have looked upon war until now as a game. We have not worked hard enough, and we did not shoulder enough sacrifices in order to make up for commissions of the past."

The Evening Standard demands the strictest rationing. No hotel and no restaurant, it says, should be permitted to offer a meal costing more than 5 shillings. Greyhound racing, boxing bouts and all similar amusements must disappear. "We must fight and work hard."

"It has little in common with a grave battle when an orchestra entertains lazy people in hotels and restaurants," says the Evening News.

The British Government has now also declared war on waste, the correspondent continues. In future, it will be strictly forbidden to throw away the smallest bit of paper. Cinema performances are interrupted by collectors, who go through the audience collecting paper and asking people to turn out their pockets in order to give any bits of scrap paper they have on them.

Communities which have hitherto burned refuse are now using garbage for feeding pigs.

Henceforth there will be only one standard make of bread of a dark hue.

"The people," the correspondent adds, "are willing to shoulder these sacrifices, but energetically demand that they be shared by all alike to the benefit of the war effort."

FOOD ECONOMY IN ENGLAND ALLEVIATES SHIP DEARTH

Introduction of Uniform Bread Releases More Vessels for Other Purposes

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 14.—The uniform bread to be introduced in England as from April 6 will mean for the country that approximately 600,000 tons less of shipping are needed annually, according to reports from Swedish press correspondents.

The uniform bread is to consist of 85 per cent wheat.

Some British newspapers, however, are expressing misgivings that even this measure will not greatly relieve the shortage of tonnage and demand that potato flour be added to bread, which would mean an additional economy of 600,000 tons of shipping annually.

In this connection, the newspapers recalled the much remarked speech of the new Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. William Temple, who accused Englishmen of being too complacent in view of pre-war abundance, asking them instead to tighten their belts still more.

ARGENTINA TO BOOST TRADE WITH MADRID

Conclusion of Pact Viewed as Expanding Commercial Ties Between 2 Nations

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 16.—The conclusion of economic negotiations between Argentina and Spain is seen as the first step for a further expansion of trade between the two countries.

The Argentinian Ambassador in Madrid, together with a Spanish commercial delegation under the leadership of former Minister Eduardo Auno, will arrive in the Argentinian capital on April 3 aboard the Carbo Hornos for further economic talks.

Well-informed circles state in this connection that one of the subjects hitherto discussed has been the establishment of free harbor zones in both countries and the erection of large refrigeration plants in Spanish ports for the storing of Argentinian meat.

At present, Argentina has a credit in Spain amounting to about 90,000,000 pesetas, as Spanish industry has not been able, owing to the war, to make the required shipments of metal goods against large Argentinian grain shipments.

MAKING NEW WAR FILM

Location Work Starts on Battle for Hongkong Epic

Domei

HONGKONG, April 2.—Location work on a motion picture based on the battle for Hongkong started here today under the auspices of the Japanese War Ministry in Tokyo.

Among the many stars to participate in this historic film are Chen Yan-shang, well-known Chinese actor in Shanghai, Miss Pei Yen, famous Chinese screen actress from South China, and Wu Tso-fan, another famed Chinese actor.

The location work will be completed by the end of May and the film, with an expected length of 10,000 feet, is scheduled to be released on July 7, the anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair.

His Majesty Sends Cable of Greetings To President Rios

His Majesty the Emperor on Thursday was graciously pleased to send a cable of felicitations to President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile upon his inauguration into office, reports Domei.

SOCIALIST PARTY FORMED IN HUNGARY PARLIAMENT

Are Former Members of Arrow Cross Group Who Disbanded Organization

Transocean

BUDAPEST, March 17.—The leading members of the Arrow Cross Party, who left that organization recently, have now formed a National Socialist group outside of all parties.

They have joined the so-called political working union of the Hungarian Rejuvenation Party (Imredy) and the Hungarian National Socialists.

This working union is headed by Jenoe von Ratz, and with the addition of eight former members of the Arrow Cross will command 40 seats in Parliament.

Wendler Presents Credentials

Domei

BANGKOK, April 2.—The newly-appointed German Minister to Thailand, Dr. Ernst Wendler, yesterday presented his credentials to the Council of Regency of Thailand.

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JAPAN'S POPULATION DISCUSSED BY CRITIC

Figure Was Only 30,000,000 In Latter Part of Tokugawa Period

The population of Japan in the latter half of the Tokugawa Period is estimated approximately at 30,000,000, according to various historical documents, asserts Naotaro Sekiyama, in an article entitled "Japan's Population Before the Meiji Era" appearing in the March number of the "Zaisei," finance magazine. The article is substantially as follows:

"Only very little is recorded about the population of Japan in the historical documents written before the mediaeval age. Although census had been carried out in the remote ages for the purpose of mobilizing the people for labor and for the purpose of fairly allotting land to them, it was abolished toward the beginning of the mediaeval age.

"Some old documents refer to the population of this country in remote and mediaeval ages. A volume dealing with the life of Shotoku-Taishi, for example, puts the population of Japan during the reigns of the Emperor Sushun and the Empress-Regnant Suiko or at the end of the sixth century at 4,900,000. The collection of writings of Saint Nichiren also gives almost the same figure. These documents, however, declare the proportion of females as double or even treble that of the male population. This fact shows that the records were compiled according to mere legends and that the figures quoted are unworthhy of credit.

Such being the case, the only way left to ascertain the population before the mediaeval age is to estimate it from various fragmental sources. Since the beginning of the Meiji Era, some scholars have tried to estimate the population in the remote ages by this means, but the grounds employed by them being weak and the methods also simple and inappropriate, the results attained are not of great value.

The investigation made by Mr. Goichi Sawada, however, is worthy of attention. He measured out the male and female proportion, age and the average number of one family in several districts on the basis of the census registration books and tax books in the Nara Period. From the result attained by this method, he extended his investigation on the population of prefectures and then to that of the whole country. According to Mr. Sawada's estimation, Japan's population in the Nara Period, 710-793 A.D. was between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000.

The late Dr. Togo Yoshida and Yosaburo Takekoshi tried to estimate the population at the end of the mediaeval age on the basis of the output of rice and its consumption. They noticed that the population in the Tokugawa period was in proportion to the output of rice,—one person for one koku per year—and concluded that the population in the period from 1570 to 1590 was approximately 18,000,000 on the basis of a record indicating that the annual rice production in this period was 18,000,000 koku.

More Reliable Data

Comparatively reliate data can be obtained concerning the population in the Tokugawa Period. Since the beginning of the Tokugawa Period, house-registration was carried out for the purposes of investigating the religious distribution and of preventing Christianity from spreading in the country. This examination on religion was carried out once a year in every village in the country and, thanks to the remaining document concerning this census, we can surmise to some extent the ups and downs of the population in the respective provinces. In addition, since the Kyoho Period in the middle part of the Tokugawa Period, a nationwide census was conducted once every six years till the end of the same Period.

According to the records of this census taken once every six years, the population of this country in the latter half of the Tokugawa Period averaged 26,000,000. These records tell, however, that the samurai and their followers, and the people belonging to the Imperial estates and the territories of Court nobles were excluded in the census. According to the investigation made at the early Meiji Era, the samurai, their followers and servants are roughly estimated to have been 2,300,000 and the people who inhabited the Imperial estates and those of the nobles, about 200,000.

With these persons added to the number given by the above-mentioned census, one can obtain the figure of some 29,000,000. This result of investigation is to be claimed comparatively reliable, in comparison with the reliable figure given by the census in the fifth year of Meiji which was 33,000,000.

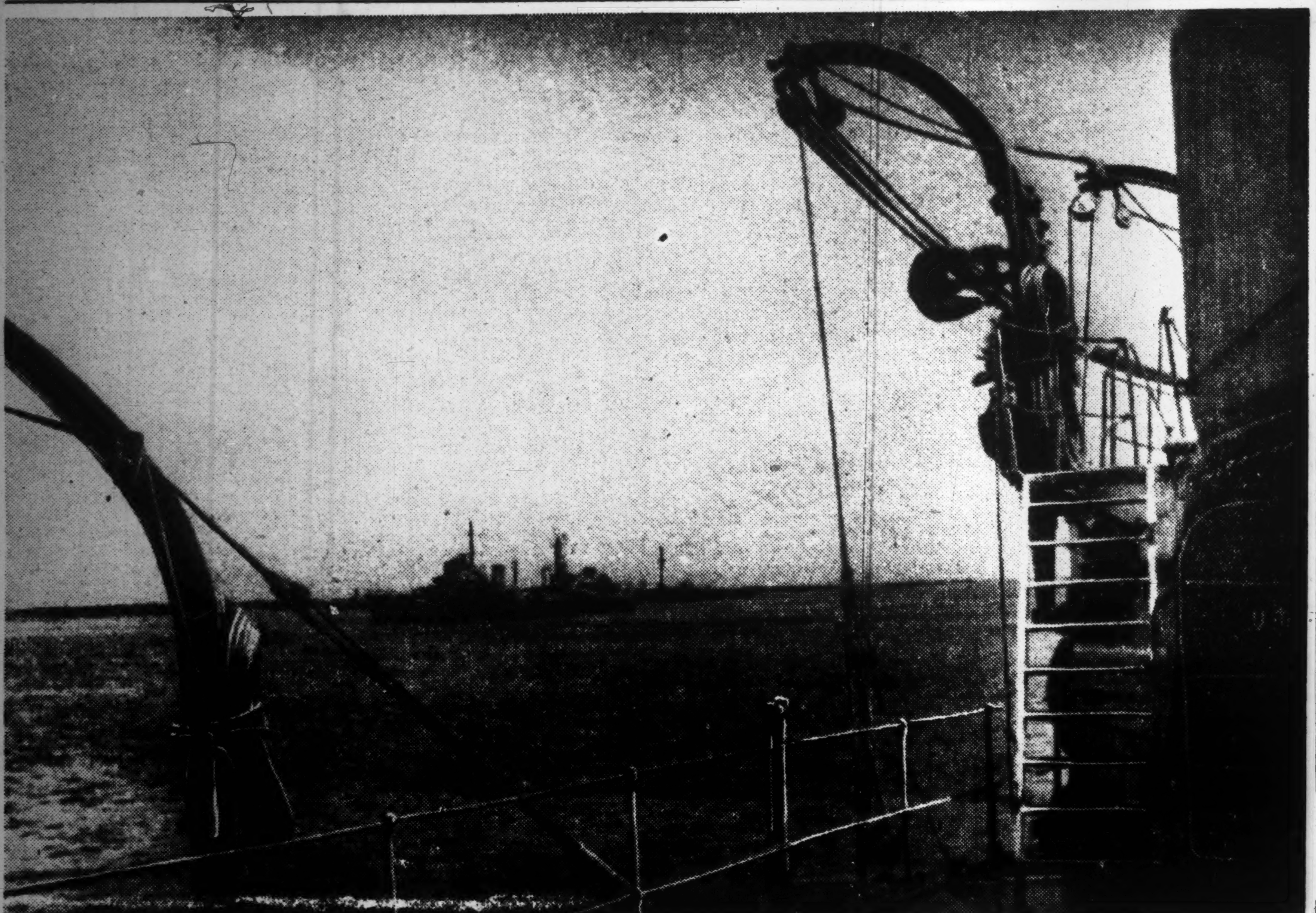
As regards the increase and decrease of population in the respective districts of Japan in the Tokugawa Period, the documents recording the results of the aforementioned census conducted for the investigation of religion distribution, tell that the population in the Kinki, Kanto and Tohoku districts was unchanging or tending to decrease while that in other districts of the country was gradually increasing. This tendency is to be attributable to the frequent famines caused by natural calamities, pestilence which often occurred during this era and the low birth-rate caused by the general poverty of the peasant class.

Bans Car Export

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 13.—The Government of Venezuela has issued a decree prohibiting the export and re-export of motor vehicles, according to a report received here. This ban comes into effect immediately.

Guardians of Shonan Harbor



With the last vestige of Anglo-Saxon influence completely driven out of Shonanko, the former British base of oppression, then called Singapore, has now been turned into a Japanese base for the emancipation of the peoples of Greater East Asia. Shonanko is now truly an impregnable stronghold. Seen above, units of the Imperial Navy, mighty guardians of peace and order, ride proudly at anchor in the harbor. (Photographed by Cameraman Hino of the Navy Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

BATAVIA-SURABAYA RAILWAY REOPENED

Badly Damaged Line Repaired By Japanese Forces in Only 20 Days

The railway across Java between Batavia and Surabaya was reopened to general traffic on April 1, says an Asahi dispatch. It will be an express service for the present.

The rapidity with which the trunk railway line on the island was reopened is a triumph for Japanese railway engineering.

When the line fell into Japanese hands, it was in a frightful state, with rails removed at junction points and bridges badly damaged. Thanks to the indefatigable efforts of the engineering corps of the Imperial Army, however, the line was restored within only 20 days from the time work was started.

A correspondent of the Asahi was among the passengers on the first train to run on the Batavia-Surabaya line upon its reopening to the public on April 1.

Takes Only 19 Hours

"I was greatly amazed," the newspaperman writes in telling of his impression of the trip, "that the distance of more than 1,000 kilometers between Batavia and Surabaya, nearly equal to the distance between Tokyo and Shimonoseki on the Japanese Government line, was covered in the short space of a little over 19 hours."

The writer says he left the central Batavia station at 4 a.m. on April 1. At 11:20 a.m. the next day he found himself in Surabaya, within sight of the azure waters of the Madua Sea.

He said that as he had to walk for short distances where the railway bridges were still in danger, he is sure that the time required in making a railway trip between Batavia and Surabaya will be shortened materially when the work of repairing the bridges, which is making rapid progress, is completed. This, he said, will be within the next few weeks.

The Army engineering corps had innumerable difficulties to overcome before it could restore the Batavia-Surabaya line. Their problems were not confined to technical details. They had to see that the station employes, most of them Indonesians, remained on their jobs.

Trains on the Batavia-Surabaya line will run twice a week for the present.

Repair work on other railway lines on the island is progressing rapidly. The present indication is that the principal lines will be in function within a short time.

Traffic Resumed in Java

The speedy improvement of the railways in Java by the Imperial Railways Corps and the great joy of the natives are reported by a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Batavia.

"In contrast to the wide highways and the streamlined automobiles, the trains of Java are certainly behind the times," goes the report. "They remind me of our trains in the Meiji era. Yet these have been the only means of transportation for the Javanese. For this reason, it's no wonder that its rapid recovery at the hands of the Imperial Railways Corps is bringing so much joy to the natives.

"The railway lines in all Java have been till now only 7,400 kilometers of which 80 per cent has already been reopened by our railways corps, which can pride themselves as being the leaders of the world in railway techniques.

"To the Javanese, who felt bitterly against the Dutch for tearing down mercilessly the railway bridges to check the rapid advance of the Imperial Army, the untiring work of the few men of the corps must be especially thankful. A whole crowd of them can be seen helping with the repair work.

"Hardly is a line opened, than the Javanese men are on the trains, too eager to get their wives and children, whom they have sent to the interior to protect them from the destruction of war. Each train on each line is loaded to its capacity each day.

"The passenger cars in Java are classified into four different classes. It is needless to say that till the outbreak of the war, the Indonesians could only ride on the third class cars. The rate for second class tickets was so high that this class was monopolized by the Dutch. The first class was for only the high officials.

"However, things have changed now. Indonesians with their young brides at their sides and babies on their laps can be seen riding proudly in the second class cars."

Capture of P.I. by Japanese Predicted By Late Admiral Dewey Forty Years Ago

According to a memoir published by John Barret of the conversation which he held with Admiral George Dewey, whom he served as diplomatic adviser, the hero of Manila Bay, with his keen foresight, predicted over 40 years ago the ultimate occupation of the Philippines by Japan.

After the United States Squadron defeated the Spanish Squadron in Manila Bay or in the summer of 1898, to be more exact, Admiral Dewey made the following prophetic observation on board his flagship Olympia:

"I look forward some 40 or 50 years and foresee a Japanese naval squadron entering this harbor, as I have done, and demanding surrender of Manila and the Philippines, with the plan of making these islands part of a great Japanese empire of the future. I will not live to witness what you will see if you live your ordinary life. This will be the conquest of China by Japan and, when that is done, the conquest of all the island possessions from north to south."

Admiral Dewey died in 1917 and Mr. Barret also died in the autumn of 1938 without living what the Admiral termed "his ordinary life," so that neither lived to see the above prediction come true.

It was a great misfortune for the world that American diplomacy committed irretrievable errors morally as well as strategically and politically in jettisoning the traditions of the Monroe Doctrine, that is, the doctrine of two Hemispheres and indiscreetly meddling in the affairs of the Eastern Hemisphere, because of her addition to Imperialism and expansionism over 40 years ago. In her evil moment, America entered into an entangling alliance with the British Government, thereby creating the cause of her own exhaustion. The American people ought to realize that their present defeat in the War of Greater East Asia is traceable, in the ultimate, to the annexation by their country of the Philippines over 40 years ago.

MOVIE SHOWING BRITISH RAID ON PARIS REVEALED

Pictures Reveal Indiscriminate Bombing of Non-Military Establishments

Transocean

VICHY, March 14.—Pictures of the British air attack on Paris on March 3 are being shown now in newsreels of the week in all French movie theaters.

At Vichy the newsreel was shown by the French Government's Information Department to representatives of the French and foreign press.

These pictures confirm that the British Air Force indiscriminately bombed the densely populated Paris districts. The newsreel also shows the solemn ceremony which the Paris population accorded to the victims of the British attack.

Francis Dupont Dies

Transocean

LISBON, March 19.—Francis Dupont, world-famous American chemical manufacturer, died at the age of 68, a Washington report said last night.

DETAILS GIVEN OF BRITISH ATTACK ON GREEK VESSELS

Captain, Six Members of Crew And Passengers Only Survivors of Disaster

Transocean

ATHENS, March 14.—Details regarding British attacks on Greek motorships which happened several days ago were contained in yesterday's Greek papers.

The captain of the sunk motorboat Aghios Dionysius who together with three members of the crew and three passengers were the sole survivors, stated that he was on his way to Salonika.

On March 2 his ship was sunk after being hit by a British submarine. Sixteen of his passengers, including three women and five children, were drowned.

The sinking of the motorship Podromos caused the death of 10 out of 24 passengers and sailors. A German patrol boat rescued five of those seriously injured.

A British attack against another Greek motorship, the Apostolos, off Mythilene failed but the captain and two sailors were killed.

ATATURK'S MAUSOLEUM

Commission Examines Designs Submitted by Architects

Transocean

ANKARA, March 13.—The commission to examine designs for a mausoleum for Kemal Ataturk, founder of the Turkish Republic, began its work today.

One of its members is the well-known German architect Bongards.

Among the many designs submitted is one by Professor Thorak, who designed the colossal figures of the Reichs Chancellery in Berlin.

British Train Service Cut

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 13. — The London and North-Eastern Railway in Britain has cut out a further 30 trains from its schedule, according to reports from London. This reduction in railway traffic is designed to speed up the transportation of war materials.

SPANISH PRESS HITS BLOCKADE BY BRITAIN

Charges British of Purposely Cutting Neutral Spain's Vital Petroleum Supplies

Transocean

MADRID, March 19.—The Spanish paper Arriba, yesterday scored Great Britain's blockade policy which she charged was depriving neutral Spain of vital petroleum supplies. The shortage of petroleum resulting from this blockade is causing undue inconvenience in Spain, the paper added, pointing out that this was in direct contrast to the friendly policies of Britain toward Spain as claimed by the London radio.

In 1929 Spain imported 352,000,000 liters of gasoline, the paper continued. Since that time every country has trebled its consumption of fuel.

After the destruction of her railways in the Civil War, Spain more than ever had to rely on transports by motor-trucks and, in spite of all this, she had in 1941, not more than 263,000,000 liters of gasoline at her disposal. Her quota, therefore, has been cut down by almost 100,000,000 liters.

Despite Britain's friendly refusals, Spain knows very well that transports of liquid fuels have been directed to zones in Europe which do not need them, and which have not asked for them. All this was done for the purpose of keeping down Spain's supplies much below the minimum, the paper asserted.

"Whole columns of motor-trucks are lying idle and could not be employed for building up Spain's domestic economy. Fishing fleets have to remain in port because they are without oil for their motors. Factories are not working, and all this because England has cut down our imports of gasoline," the paper concluded.

REFUGEES CARED FOR

Switzerland Raises Fund for War Orphans From France

Transocean

BERNE, March 13.—Plans for the caring of a further 7,500 children and war orphans in need of aid have been drafted in Switzerland, according to an announcement by Colonel Remund, chief of the medical department of the Swiss Red Cross.

At present 2,500 such children are staying in Switzerland. The majority of them came from France.

A charity drive will be undertaken from March 22 to meet the expenses of caring for these children.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BRITISH RESIDENTS IN YOKOHAMA

The Authorities have decided that hereafter applications in writing must be filed with the Bank of Japan in Tokyo, to cover withdrawal and use of the funds required for the living expenses of enemy nationals. In this connection, the Argentine Consulate in Yokohama has arranged to prepare and file in Tokyo applications for such British nationals in Yokohama as wish to avail themselves of that service. It is recommended that they immediately prepare and submit to the Consulate their estimated expenses for April and May, so that prompt action may be taken.

Dr. F. A. BIDABEHERE
Argentine Consul
Wakao Building, Honcho-dori 4-chome

DUTCH ARE FOOLED BY THEIR OWN PLAN

Equipped Hospital Ship With Cells to Imprison Japanese But Find Themselves in

"The hand of irony asserted itself when the cabins of the Dutch hospital ship, Opptennoord, enclosed with iron railings and originally intended to accommodate Japanese war prisoners if ever they were captured, were used to imprison the Dutch captives themselves," report two Asahi correspondents, who visited the vessel when it recently arrived in Port Macassar under the strict surveillance of the Japanese Navy, which captured it.

According to the correspondents, this Dutch hospital ship purposely stood in the way of the Japanese Fleet's advance to hinder Japanese operations in the naval battle off Surabaya from February 27 to March 1 when the combined British-American-Australian Fleet was practically annihilated. When towed into Macassar, the Opptennoord was carrying 1,000 Dutch war prisoners, captured in the battle.

Was Luxury Liner

Describing the captured hospital ship, the correspondents said, "A luxurious ocean liner of 10,000 tons, the Opptennoord was transformed into a hospital ship soon after the start of the current war. The vessel is completely painted in white save three Red Cross marks on both sides of the ship as well as on the funnel and in addition, there are two green streaks painted on the sides.

"When we visited the ship, all the enemy prisoners had already been taken ashore. Only the crew of 182, 22 of them Dutch and the rest Indonesians and seven Dutch doctors, 15 Dutch nurses and 23 patients remained.

"The interior of the ship is equipped with every modern appliance. All the cabins have cooling systems and in the dispensary, the operation chamber is neon-lit to keep the temperature at an optimum.

"Wounded Dutch soldiers, bandaged all over, lay on the beds accommodated in the saloon, with vacant looks in their gray eyes. They must have been thinking of their lost motherland. It was a most touching scene.

"In one corner of the lower deck was a laundry machine and here, soiled bandages, sheets and underwear were being washed. The interior of the ship was also painted all in white. The Red Cross mark on the white uniforms of the doctors and nurses and the clothes of the Indonesian crew, stood out in sharp contrast to the all white surrounding.

Joke Is on Them

"What particularly interested us were the iron railings at all the entrances and exits of the large saloons. Being curious about them, we approached the captain of the ship for an explanation. What he told us was astonishing. He stated that the Dutch had had these iron railings built to confine Japanese soldiers in the cabins if they happened to be ever captured. But the joke is on them for it is the Dutch that are now occupying them, imprisoned as war prisoners.

"The members of the crew, army surgeons and the nurses are being detained in the ship as non-combatants. They are treated very kindly by the authorities and are as such leading easy lives despite the fact that their homeland has already become extinct."

EIGHT SWEDISH PAPERS SEIZED BY AUTHORITIES

All Journals Published Identical Article on Norway

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 14.—Eight Swedish newspapers were confiscated on Thursday in Sweden, according to reports received here yesterday.

This is a record high since the introduction of the Press Law in Sweden.

The confiscated papers include the Goeteborgs Handels-och Sjoefarts Tidningen as well as two periodicals.

No reasons for the confiscation were given by the authorities.

The Dagens Nyheter stressed in this connection that all the confiscated papers and periodicals published an identical article on Norway.

Opera Star Arrested

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 14.—The well-known Italian basso, Erico Pinza of the Metropolitan Opera House, was arrested yesterday as a hostile alien and taken to Ellis Island as prisoner, it was reported from New York. Pinza often gave concerts in European capitals. He had been connected with the Metropolitan Opera for 15 years and was scheduled to sing there at a matinee today.

Kobe Notes

The Kobe Municipal Tram Company has reached an agreement with the various private inter-urban and suburban electric train companies whereby passengers may ride on both trams and electric trains for one fixed price. This move, which will greatly convenience commuters, was enforced as from April 1 and the fares have been fixed in three categories—15, 12 and 10 sen. They are as follows:

Fifteen sen: From any station on the tram line to Kano-cho 5-chome, transfer to the Hanshin line Sannomiya Station up till Ishikawa. From any tram stop to Sannomiya Ekimae, transfer to the Hankyu line Kobe terminus up till Rokko. From any tram stop to Minatogawa, transfer to the Shinyu line Kobe terminus up till Hiyodorigoe.

Twelve sen: From any tram stop to Kano-cho 5-chome, transfer to the Hanshin up till Nishinada. From any tram stop to Wakinohama 2-chome, transfer to the Hanshin Kokudo line Kobe terminus up till Uyeishiya. From any tram stop to Sannomiya Ekimae, transfer to the Hankyu up till Nishinada. From any tram stop to Hyogo Ekimae, transfer to the Sanyo line Kobe terminus up till Itayado.

Ten sen: From the Nagata station on the Shinyu line up till the Kobe terminus at Minatogawa, transfer on the Kobe tram line to any stop.

A meeting of the Kansai branch of the Franco-Japanese Institute will be held on April 7 from 7 p.m. at the premises of the Institute at Higashi-Ichijo, Yoshida, Kyoto. Marcel Robert, director of the Kansai chapter, with speak on "Guillaume Apollinaire."

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on April 1: Mr. K. Akita, Mr. S. Abe, Mrs. A. Abe, Dr. G. Bajetto, Mr. K. Kondo, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parfait, Capt. di P. G. Scotto, Mr. Y. Shimo, Mr. A. Segawa, Mr. and Mrs. S. Satoh, Mr. Y. Tanaka.

Airmail for Brazil

Transocean

LISBON, March 14.—Airmail to Brazil will now be exclusively carried by Clipper planes, according to last night's Portuguese papers. The Clipper plane which flies on the route from Lisbon, Natal, Belem and Trinidad to New York will also carry passengers for Brazil after the Brazilian Government has granted its permission in this respect.

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WAR MATERIALS FLOOD RAILWAYS IN EGYPT

Transportation of Ordinary Cargo Is Temporarily Suspended

Transocean

ANKARA, March 14.—The Egyptian State railways have discontinued the transportation of Egyptian goods to Palestine for the time being owing to heavy military shipments.

This affects the line from Cairo to El Kantara, in the Suez Canal, and Sinai Peninsula to Palestine.

Considerable quantities of goods of all kinds are reported to be piled high in El Kantara, where materials are being ferried across the Suez Canal. So far it has been absolutely impossible to move these goods by rail, as the Sinai line continues to be completely clogged by military transports.

Economic circles in Egypt attribute the blocking of the line to vast troop movements from Syria and Palestine in the direction of Egypt, where troops are being redirected either to Libya or India.

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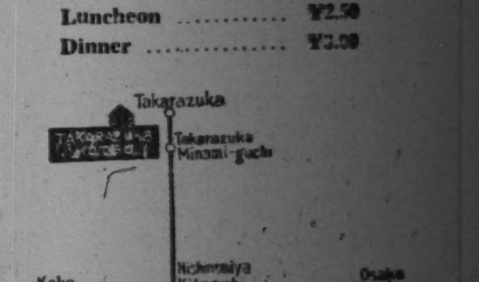

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SHOZO YORIOKA

Colonizer Went to Borneo in Early Meiji Era, Cultivated 1,700 Acres of Land

The work of Shozo Yorioka in leading the mind and eyes of the nation to the South Seas was revealed in the March issue of the Keikoku. While the people of the Meiji era were discussing the question of whether to advance toward the North, Shozo Yorioka, far ahead of his generation, was dreaming of the day when the Japanese Empire would extend to the South. Shozo Yorioka died at the age of 47 in British Borneo. The story of his life and adventures is given below.

"Yorioka Shrine" nestling among the luxuriant tropical vegetation on Boketamboi Hill in British Borneo, not far from those famed oil fields, is a memorial dedicated to the dauntless spirit of Shozo Yorioka. When seen, or rather discovered, this little landmark might prove a source of surprise and wonderment to our valiant forces which had made a successful landing before the enemy fire and planted their flag of the Rising Sun.

"This shrine is one of the only two where the dauntless spirits of the Japanese pioneers have been recognized, the other being that of Nagamasa Yamada in Thailand whose life story is too well known to mention at length. About that of Shozo Yorioka most of our soldiers might not know, beyond the fact that the shrine was erected in memory of some pioneering spirit of their race.

"Shozo Yorioka was just a restless youth, full of adventure and resourcefulness. Taking a long chance, after he had gone through the usual ups and downs of an adventurer, he ventured single-handed down to Borneo in the autumn of 1910. And there, as things turned out, he paved the way for the future advance of his race.

"Already, about the time of the Saigo uprising of 1877 the boy Shozo was dreaming of our future advance to the southern regions. He used to say: 'Japan is too small to give a full-grown man much chance for activity. Unless Japan becomes much bigger and stonger our people would be treated by others like a bunch of dwarfs. The North is always frozen; we have got to go down South.'

"And so his wandering led him down to the Ogasawara Islands in 1891 when he was 26, where his uncle, Itaro Yorioka, was leading a life of political exile. There his adventure was rewarded with the annexation of 'Sulphur Island' to Japan, which was situated toward the southern end of the archipelago.

"Even by this feat alone, Shozo Yorioka should be long remembered. Yet in his later years he staked his all on the Borneo venture as he thought the trip was worthy of his salt. There fortunately his pluck and daring spirit was recognized by the Sarawak Sultan and earned him a lease on 1,700 acres of land. This really proved to be a stepping-stone to our advance to that part of the South Seas.

Shozo Yorioka was born on November 11, 1865, in the province of Tosa.

"In those days, Kochi, the capital of the province, was in a tumult as it was one of the cradle places of the new Japan, where Count Taisuke Itagaki was a dynamic leader.

"But Count Itagaki, indignant, had to come back to Kochi from Tokyo within a few years after the Restoration because he had been defeated in the then much heated controversy over the question of Chosenese Conquest, as advocated by General Saigo. The Count was also infuriated as he had been rebuffed over the movement for the setting up of a representative diet. And finally when he established at his native city the Risshi-sha or a patriotic society committed to the realization of his principles, Shozo Yorioka joined it as a juvenile member.

When in 1877, the Saigo revolt actually broke out, the hot-headed youths of Tosa wanted to side with the Saigo cause but Itagaki opposed. The house was divided against itself. Shozo, however, was too obsessed with a dream of overseas expansion to care about the political strife then going on.

"His uncle, Itaro Yorioka, went to the aid of Saigo but after the rebels' defeat, Itaro was pursued by the Government. He therefore, fled to the Ogasawara Islands where Shozo followed him later.

"When Shozo arrived at the archipelago, after he had given up his job as a newspaper man on a local paper he was rather disappointed to find his uncle nearing 80. Had it not been for his senility, his uncle, he was sure, would have undertaken himself the occupation of the sulphuric island which, he knew, was lying some 50 miles to the south, and by making it a Japanese possession might have been forgiven for his former rash act.

"Then it fell to Shozo's lot to carry out this idea; but there was no ship available for this dangerous undertaking. It took about three years of hard work to put out a schooner of 60 tons.

"It was in the early part of September, 1890, the worst nautical season of the year, when he started on this venture. After going through much hardships, he succeeded at last in planting the Rising Sun flag on the archipelago which consisted of three islets, situated at 25 degrees north latitude, all of sulphuric nature, yet possible for human habitation and cattle raising.

"His discovery of this treasure island was duly noted in September, 1891, when its annexation was announced to the world by virtue of the Imperial Rescript.

"At about this time he had a chance to join an expedition party which was planning to go down to the South Seas in search of some uninhabited islands. But unfortunately coming across no such island in the South, the Hiei Maru cruised aimlessly round the South China Sea, in the course of which, Shozo pointed out to a group of coral reefs which he thought was worthy of exploration but about which the other members of the expedition did not share the same interest. The islands turned out to be the Shinnan group which Japan proclaimed to the world as her possession during the recent China Affair.

"Later in 1898 he determined to annex Midway Island whose ownership was then unknown, but his jaunt was retarded for nine months through a shipwreck and before he could get ready, a dispute arose over the ownership between America and Germany.

"In the following year he set out for Taiwan and there established a sugar factory.

"Then came finally his venture in Borneo where he succeeded in cultivating 1,700 acres of land. However, he contracted an epidemic while on the island and passed away at the early age of 47. But now, in recognition of his pioneering work and foresight, a shrine has been erected in his memory on Borneo Island.

IVORY CARVING ART IN JAPAN REVEALED

Many Masterpieces Are Still to Be Found in Shosoin Collections at Nara

In the Shosoin (Imperial treasure-house at Nara) collection, which consists mainly, if not entirely, of objects dating from the 8th century A.D., still housed in the original wooden structure, there are a number of ivories carved in the style known as bachiru, states an article in a recent art magazine. The name implies the method of decorating an ivory object in which an article with a finished surface is generally dyed or stained, and then designs are carved on it, the unstained parts, wherever the carving is deep, being either left plain or treated with other colors, producing a very beautiful and decorative effect.

In some articles the carving is done on unstained ivory and colors are applied to the designs carved. In that unique collection there are several ivory foot-measures in blue and bright red, an ivory plectrum of bright red color for the biwa (a stringed musical instrument), a large number of bright red and blue ivory go (a game resembling chess) pieces, a few ivory knife-hilts and several ivory scabbards, etc., which are all decorated in the bachiru style with minute carvings of birds, animals, flowers, etc., the colors still retaining their original freshness. Not only those so decorated, but a number of plain ivory pieces of scepters, combs, flutes and foot-measures, are also found in that collection. Though ivory must have been imported into Japan, it was used extensively with horn, bone and wood in minute inlaid works, such as decorated go boards, arm rests, musical instruments, and various small boxes preserved in that treasure house.

For nearly 10 centuries after the Tempyo period (708-781), to which most of the articles mentioned above belong, nothing is known about ivory carving in Japan, there being left practically no examples worthy of note from an artistic standpoint.

It was Yoshimura Shuzan of Osaka who first began in the Kyoho era (1716-36) carving ivory netsuke (ornamental pieces fastened to the cords attached to a tobacco pouch, purse or inro; i.e., medicine case) which became very popular among the people. Of course, the wooden netsuke was already known to have been used with a bunch of keys in the Ashikaga period (1394-1573) and with inro, when they came to be a great fashion in the Tensho era (1573-92). However, Shuzan seems to have popularized them in ivory, and he was followed by many artists who carved mostly netsuke and rarely okimono, or ornaments for the alcove, in ivory as well as in wood.

Among the ivory carvers who worked under the Tokugawa regime, which came to end in 1867 after continuing for about two and a half centuries, are Shibayama Senzo, who is known to have devised a method of inlay in the An-ei era (1772-81), using corals, ivory, horns, etc.; Garan of Osaka, who was fond of carving birds, animals and insects for netsuke at about the same time. In Kyoto there were Izumiya Tomotada who is known to have excelled in the Temmei era (1781-89) in netsuke of cows and oxen in realistic carving; Tomotane whose favorite subjects for netsuke were warriors, angels, insects and animals; Hoshin skilled in carving palaces and landscapes in half-opened shells and miniature figures in buildings; Masanao who generally drew his subjects from hermits, animals, birds and insects, especially frogs in the act of jumping. Masatoshi, also of the Temmei era, was an expert netsuke carver, being fond of figures, demons and masks for his subjects.

Other well-known carvers include Noriaki, who was well-known in the Kwansei era (1789-1801) for figures and animal subjects; Miyasaka Hakuruyu, who excelled in carving tigers, monkeys and dragons; Genryosai Minkoku, whose favorite subjects were grotesque hermits, animals and fishes; Ranko of Izumo, who left good works in a variety of subjects, such as figures, animals, birds, flowers and attempted landscapes on netsuke.

Immediately after the Restoration of 1868, ivory objects found their way abroad, having attracted the attention of foreign collectors. So great was the foreign demand for the ivory carvings that they became quite an item in the Japanese export for some time.

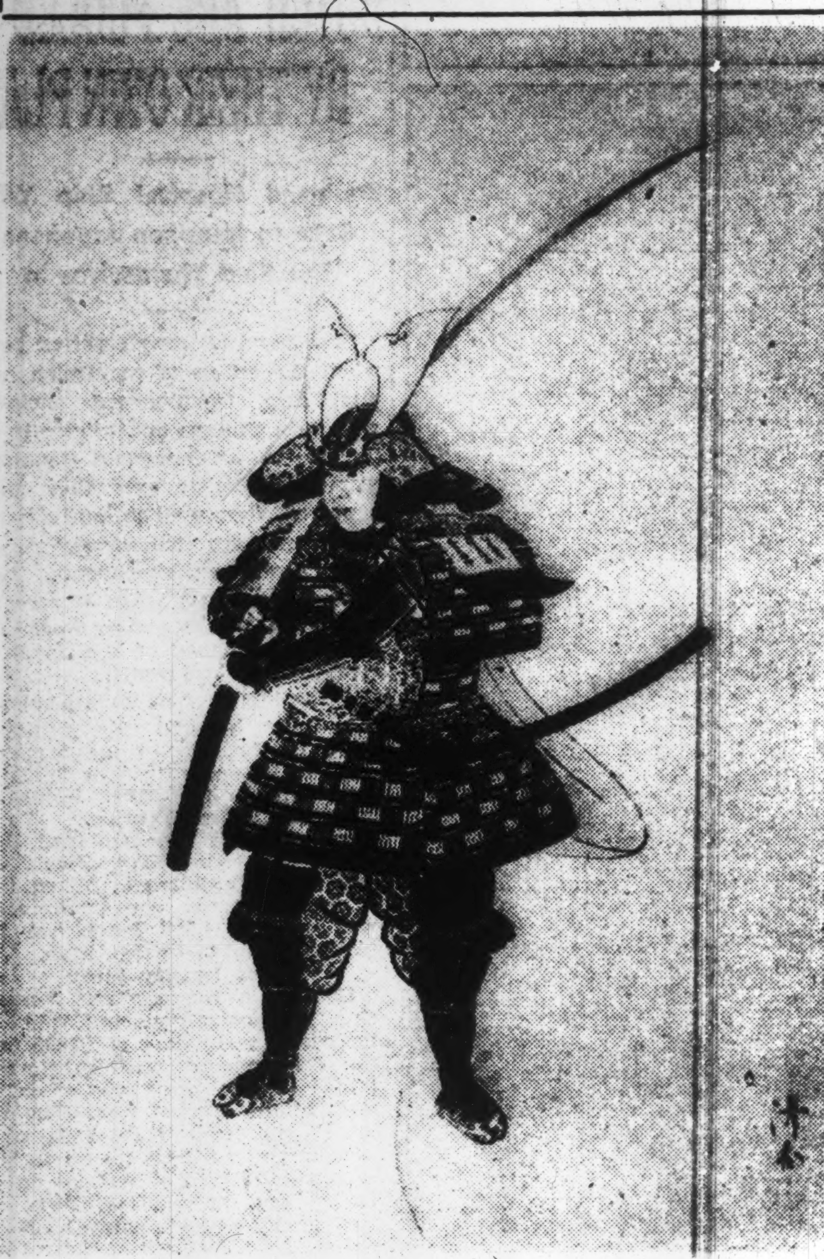
It was a great encouragement to the carvers, as their native patrons were becoming scarce, and the call for netsuke in Japan came to an end when the cigarettte drove away tobacco pouches. However, the demand was for a greater and cheaper production, rather than for a high quality of work, and the standard of the craft deteriorated in consequence. Nevertheless, there were a number of masters who did produce works of high merit. Among them Asahi Gyokuzan and Ishikawa Mitsuaki stand pre-eminent. The former made his reputation in wonderfully minute and realistic carving of skulls in ivory and in intricate and beautiful inlaid works, while the latter produced excellent figure ornaments as well as exquisite low relief works in ivory. Among other well-known ivory carvers of more recent times, mention may be made of Shimamura Toshiaki, Asahi Meido, Soma Senrei, Kaneda Kenjiro, Nishino Kyogyoku, Otani Mitsutoshi and Ono Hofu, whose works have been much admired.

Designs in ivory netsuke are manifold, embracing almost every imaginary subject. However, the striking feature was the rounded corners, avoiding sharp edges, so as not to scratch the inro, which is generally in lacquer of costly decoration. Influences of contemporary artists like Hokusai and of such comic styles of painting as Otsu-ye are shown in the choice and treatment of the subject. Taoista and, later, genre figures commonly supplied the motives, and various animals, especially those in the 12 signs of the zodiac, were treated in all moods and attitudes.

Apart from the netsuke and ornaments for the alcove, ivory has been used extensively as an ornamental piece for the kakemono, the mounted hanging paintings that can be rolled up when not in use. For the plectrum of samisen (popular three-stringed musical instrument) ivory has been invaluable. Moreover, it has long occupied a dignified position as an important accessory to the cha-no-yu (ceremonial tea) utensils. The lid of the tea caddy (cha-ire) is almost exclusively made of ivory, the bottom being lined with gold foil. It is generally, in a simple but graceful form, having a knob in the center with concentric circular lines or relief as ornaments. However, the portion of the tusk with black stains or flaws is often chosen for making a lid, care being taken to let such a flaw appear as an ornament or "scenery," as it is called, which often constitutes a striking feature in the ware. Tea scoops also are sometimes made of ivory, though most commonly they are made of bamboo by bending the flattened end of it to scoop out pulverized tea leaves from the caddy in preparing the tea.

It is for kakemono, samisen plectrum, tea caddy lids and tea scoops, though these are not of very great artistic value, that ivory is chiefly used in Japan at the present time, since netsuke are almost entirely out of fashion. One still sees in shop windows ivory carvings of wide variety, and there are some skilled carvers in ivory producing works of unquestionable merit, but it cannot be denied that most of them cater for the taste of Europeans and Americans, and that the true refined taste of the Japanese rarely admits an ivory carving to the tokonoma.

Armor of Muromachi Period



Ancient Japanese Armor

Japanese armor (gusoku) may be broadly described as plate armor, but the essential difference between it and the European type was that, whereas the latter took its shape from the body, the former neither resembled nor was intended to resemble ordinary garments. Perhaps the easiest way of describing the difference is to say that whereas a European knight seemed to be clad in a suit of metal clothes, a Japanese samurai looked as if he wore protective curtains, states a popular art magazine.

The Japanese armor was, in fact, suspended from, rather than fitted to the person. Iron and leather were the chief materials, and as the laminae were strung together with a vast number of colored cords—silk or leather—an appearance of considerable brilliancy was produced. Ornamentation did not stop there. Plating and inlaying with gold and silver, and finely wrought decoration were freely applied.

On the whole, however, despite the highly artistic character of its ornamentation, the loose, pendulous nature of Japanese armor detracted greatly from its workmanlike aspect, especially when the horo was added—a curious appendage in the shape of a curtain of fine transparent silk, which was either stretched in front between the horns of the helmet and the tip of the bow, or worn on the shoulders and back, the purpose in either case being to turn the point of an arrow. A true samurai observed strict rules of etiquette with regard even to the garments worn under his armor, and it was part of his soldierly capacity to be able to bear the great weight of the whole without loss of activity, a feat impossible to any untrained man of modern days. Common soldiers were generally content with a comparatively light helmet and a corselet.

The Japanese never had a war-horse worthy to be so called. The misshapen ponies which carried them to battle showed qualities of hardiness and endurance, but were so deficient in stature and massiveness that when mounted by a man in voluminous armor they looked painfully puny. Both stirrups and the wooden saddle-frame were often of beautiful workmanship, the former covered with rich gold lacquer, the latter inlaid with gold or silver. In the latter part of the military epoch chain-armor was adopted for the horse, and its head was protected by a monster-faced mask of iron.

LEATHER HOARDERS JAILED

Italian Court Sentences Leader to 20 Years in Prison

Transocean

ROME, March 16.—Several leather hoarders were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment yesterday by the special court for defense of the State.

The chief defendant was given 20 years in prison for having hidden a quantity of leather instead of registering it and then selling the leather in illicit trade at usurious prices.

The other four defendants were each given six years for having assisted in selling this leather.

HYMEN'S CHIMES

Various Marriage Customs in Japan Told —System of Neyado Very Popular

An interesting study of marriage customs in different parts of Japan was made by Tokuzo Omachi in an article appearing in Cultural Nippon. In Ryukyu Islands, the writer states, a wife senior by a year or two is considered to be ideal. The article follows.

"The neyado is established sometimes in a special shed, but mostly in the dwelling-house of a popular rich elder of the village, in which case its proprietor is generally asked by the parents of his boarders, of either sex, to look for their spouses. There are separate lodges for the young men and maidens at Yatate-ura of Kurahashi-Jima, in Aki Province, and they are, as a rule, operated by hereditary rich people, their proprietors, who, called the yado-oya (lodge-parent or proprietors), act as go-betweens for their charges, the lodgers.

"The young people of Nishihama, Hikawa-gun, in Shimane Prefecture, who make no intermarriage with those of an outside village, stay, as a rule, in the lodges operated for the young men and women of the village respectively, by some reliable elders or leaders, who would overlook no illicit intimacy on the part of their charges in the lodges. If a lad falls in love with a maiden, he may frankly talk to the proprietor of the maidens' lodge asking for his good offices. When the matter develops favorably, the maiden treats her fellow-boarders to sekihan (red boiled-rice) or rice boiled with Indian beans, at the ceremony of shoya and the man plights his troth to her by giving a gift. She may have a jolly time with her friends that night. A maiden, who has had the ceremony of shoya is called gensai, and she need not stay at the lodge any more, but she waits for the man to visit her house, his visit being called kayou (to frequent).

"In the meantime the matter makes due progress between the families and the young people are united by a go-between selected by their families. The word shoya may be of the same etymological origin as shoyo used in the northern part of Bingo and Aki Provinces, meaning marriage. The world gensai is said to mean a mistress, from which is derived the meaning of a beauty or a handsome woman in the dialect on the islands of the Inland Seas, but mistress cannot be a proper word for shoya as used at Nishihama. Coming back again to the subject, I want to emphasize that the proprietor of the lodge plays an important role in uniting young people in marriage in the healthy development of the lodging system.

"Intermarriage with other villagers was an exceptional case in old villages. There are some cases in which one or two leading families of a village have been united by marriage with those of another for generations, but as a rule, marriage was, and still is in some districts, limited to the young people of the same village or community called buraku (rural unit). The young men of such old villages seem to feel it to be their duty to protect their sisters by keeping them from being taken out of their own community, and no wonder that they cannot tolerate intermarriage.

"The young men of a certain part in Wakasa Province demand drink-money, called muko-sake (bridegroom's sake) when a girl is sent in marriage from among them into another village, and they often behaved rudely when the money offered failed to come up to their expectation or was below the social standing of her family. Nothing of the sort takes place, however, when she gets married within her own village.

"There is a similar custom in Aso of Higo Province, where an outsider who marries a girl of the village treats the young people of her village to sake, called wakamono-sake (lads' sake) on their wedding day. When a girl of one village goes by marriage into another in the Ryukyu Islands, she has to give the young men of her village a sum of money called uma-sake or uma-tema, of which uma, meaning the bier of a coffin, suggests a kind of indemnity paid in place of a general liability of the village. So the power of the young men cannot be ignored at the time of marriage, whether or not it be an intermarriage with another village. They sometimes make a public or secret demand for sake, which is called sao-dashi (putting out a pole) or taru-ire (putting in a barrel), at the time of wedding, or the wedding procession is sometimes disturbed by throwing water or stones at it, as a retaliation to a family that is disliked by the village people at ordinary times, or as innocent mischief committed only for fun when the whole village is light-hearted.

"I shall next write a little about the time of marriage. There is a custom in the community of Ama, in Noto Province, according to which a young man pays a nightly visit for a period of one to three or four years to the woman betrothed to him by their parents, and the door through which he enters her house is called yobai-guchi (night-visiting door). Better publicity is given to betrothal in the Ryukyu Islands than in the provinces of Noto and Izumo, for a man and a woman who are engaged to each other with the consent of their parents, hold the ceremony of goban-mori, when the fiance takes some food and a bottle of sake to his beloved's, where a banquet is given by inviting their relatives and friends, and then a similar party is held at the fiance's. The engaged couple are called katarai (intimates) and the fiance now pays her a nightly visit known by the name of tojiban (wife-watch). After this the two are united. In Amami-Oshima it is called toji-gayo (wife-visiting). A similar custom is found in Hachijo-ga-Shima, where the ceremonies of muko-iri (bridegroom-entry) and yome-iri (bride-entry) are observed in one day, after which the woman staying at home is visited night after night by the man, for whom special tableware, called muko-goki, is provided because he sits sometimes at table with her in the morning or in the evening.

"Now a word about a custom called Ashi-ire (foot-setting), deiri-zome (first-visit), Hashi-tori (Taking-chopsticks), Iki-zome (first-going), etc. It has made many changes in different localities, but I notice that it is still preserved in a comparatively old style at Hamitsu-Shima. There is a lodge for the young men, but none for the girls, though they had one in olden times. Ashi-ire, as the custom is called there, is an interview a girl may have with her prospective mother-in-law after the parents of both parties expressed their consent to the marriage of their respective children. After the ceremony, the fiance visits his house to lend a hand in carrying water to the kitchen morning and evening, while her fiance comes to see her night after night, till the fiance moves into his house after a certain period of time. There was no fixed time for the wedding, for it varied according to the local circumstances.

"Now about the difference between the age of a couple. According to the modern custom of the Japanese living in the urban parts of the country, six or seven years to 10 seems to be the average difference in age between a man and his wife. This age difference between a man and his wife was usually not only much less in former days, but also a man was in many cases younger than his wife, who was then called toshiuye-nyobo (wife older in age) or ane-nyobo (elder-sister wife), in contrast to which a man younger than his wife was called by the contemptuous name of baba-katsugi (carrier of an old woman).

"A generation before, the ane-nyobo (elder-sister wife) was looked up to with a sort of respect, and she is also called hera-mashi (one who increases the hera or spatula), in the Northeast of Japan, Oi-nyobo (profitable wife) in Kyoto and its vicinity, kawa from the northern part of Aki Province to Iwami and Izumo Provinces, and igai-mashi (one who increases boiled-rice spatula) in Hakata of Chikuzen Province. Igai, by the way, is the local name for a scoop, which is called hera in the northern part of Japan; and igai-mashi designates a house-keeper well versed in worldly affairs and skilled in the handling of the boiled-rice spatula. There is a saying in Aomori Prefecture meaning that a wife older by a year must be sought by wearing a pair of metal shoes, showing how important it is to have a wife older by a year, who is well versed in worldly affairs, while the people of Aki Province say that a wife older by a year cannot make a fire, by which is meant that a wife older by one year lives such a happy life with her younger husband that they are too hilarious to make a fire, a wife senior by a year or two is considered to be ideal in the Ryukyu Islands."

Turk Scribe in Reich

Transocean

ANKARA, March 13.—Rikmet Tuna, who will represent in Germany the semi-official Turkish news organ Agenao Anatole, has left here for Berlin. Mr. Tuna is the first Turkish correspondent to go to Germany. So far Turkish newspapers have been supplied with news by Turkish students studying in Germany.

ARCHERY IMPORTANT IN MARTIAL TRAINING

Object Is to Teach Individual to Develop Mental Discipline, Self-Control

There are many reasons for Japan's glorious victories in the War of Greater East Asia, on the one hand, and the poor showing of the Anglo-American Allies, on the other. One of the causes, a cause which has not been given the publicity it deserves, is undoubtedly to be found in the heritage of ourselves and our enemies.

The Japanese people have been brought up under the family system, a mode of living in which the family transcends the individual. Just the opposite holds true among Americans where the individual is taught from early childhood not to depend on others.

Because we place the family interest above all else, we have learned self-repression. We have learned to submit to authority and to sacrifice all private interests, whether of self or of family, to the common weal. We have practiced strict physical and mental discipline and have developed a martial spirit and the virtues of fortitude, daring and self-restraint to a degree unknown in the Western nations.

The War of Greater East Asia has done much to bring out these qualities of our people and to put an abrupt stop to the disintegration of the family system which had begun to take place with the Westernization of Japan.

One reason for the strength of our soldiers is the seriousness with which we regard life. This may best be seen in the manner in which we have, from time immemorial, regarded sports. A Japanese who takes up archery, jujitsu or fencing does not do so for the fun of the game as would an American or an Englishman.

The highest ideal of Japanese archery is to obtain spiritual rather than material satisfaction. It is not the feeling of pride in having hit the bull's eye but that of sublimity in having put your soul into whatever you do. In other words, it is to purify one's soul.

How can one purify one's soul? According to the Japanese, this can be done by training the mind to erase all evil. To erase all evil it is necessary to make one's mind a complete vacuum.

In archery the main idea is not so much to hit the target, as to train one's mind. The arrow must be sent on its way not by the archer but by an unseen force and this force will not act while the mind is distracted by various thoughts.

So archery is utilized to train one to control his mind and serves at the same time as a means of testing whether one has attained spiritual purity.

What applies to sports holds equally true in war. Whereas the Americans and the British consider warfare as a sort of sport, we Japanese regard it in an entirely different light. Therein you will find the difference between us and our enemies.

Shortage of Planes

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—There is a shortage of aircraft in Australia, according to the Daily Mail. This will compel the Australian Government, the paper adds, to send trained pilots, observers, gunners and wireless operaters as infantrymen to the front, as there are not enough aircraft in the country.

Eire Defense Guards

Transocean

LISBON, March 13.—Reorganization of the local voluntary defense guard in Eire has been ordered, according to the Daily Express. This guard is headed by army officers. A new bicycle regiment is also to be formed in Dublin.

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REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

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HOUSE with garden in Azabu-ku, European or Japanese style, urgently required. Apply Box 99, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama, Tel. 2-5426, c/o Kamakuraya.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4460.

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JAPANESE lessons wanted from lady, three days a week, in the evening. State salary required. Box 618, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

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HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1489. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-6818.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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AUTARCHY IN COTTON VISIONED FOR SPHERE

Planned Efforts, However, Necessary to Increase Production, Diamond Says

CONSUMPTION ESTIMATED

18,000,000 Piculs Considered Total Need of Greater East Asia

Provided special efforts are made toward its realization, there is every possibility of bringing the production of cotton in the southern regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to a level wherein all requirements of the sphere can be met, according to the magazine Diamond.

Among the agricultural products of the southwestern Pacific cotton occupies a position peculiar to itself. Rubber, sugar, cinchona, Manila hemp, rice, corn and coconut are produced in such great quantities that a certain measure of restraint on their production and an increase in consumption are being considered but the situation is different in the case of cotton. Positive efforts are thought necessary to bring its production to at least the consumption level.

Despite the considerable yield of cotton in China, consumption has been so large in China and Japan that the greater part of the raw material for their spinning mills has had to be imported from the United States or India. Since July last year, when the Anglo-American countries froze Japanese assets in Britain and America, the Japanese and Chinese mills have been compelled to feed their looms as best they can with fiber obtained within the East Asia bloc. With the steady expansion of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, however, very great prospects have been opened up for the cotton industry of both Japan and China.

Consumption Large

According to foreign trade estimates for 1937, the consumption of cotton cloth per capita in Malaya is about 26 square yards, which exceeds the 22 square yards in Japan and more than doubles the consumption per capita in Thailand or the East Indies.

It is difficult to conceive how this is possible even if the consumption by Europeans and Americans in Singapore is taken into account. The figure, therefore, seems to be based on some defects in the method of calculation in the Malay foreign trade statistics. A more rational method, however, is proposed in the diagram headed: "Cotton Consumption Within Co-Prosperity Sphere" appearing alongside this column.

Put the population of our country at 100,000,000 and consumption per capital at 6 kin (about 9 pounds) and we get 600,000,000 kin as the total consumption. Put the population of the rest of the sphere at 600,000,000 and consumption per capita in all countries of the sphere other than Japan at 2 kin and the total consumption will be 1,200,000,000 kin. Adding to this the total for Japan we get 1,800,000,000 kin for the whole sphere. In terms of piculs, the amount is approximately 18,000,000 piculs. Since in wartime there are restrictions on clothing, even the inhabitants of the southern regions must be regarded as consuming somewhat less than this amount. At any rate, 18,000,000 piculs or thereabouts should be the minimum cotton output of the countries of the sphere together, to meet their needs.

Climate Quite Suitable

The problem of cotton-growing in China has often been discussed. The problem so far as the southern regions are concerned is that of rainfall. The warm climate required for growing cotton offers no problem in the south. Areas must be selected where there is clear demarcation between the dry and rainy seasons, although even in areas like Davao in Mindanao of the Philippines, where there is rainfall all the year round, the Ota Enterprises Company is securing excellent results. On the whole, however, it is necessary to select areas where the temperature is 20°C. or above and rainfall something like 2,000-6,000 millimeters a year, heavier in the growing season and less in the flowering and fructifying seasons. As a special consideration, it is desirable that storms should be avoided in the growing season.

In the light of these conditions, it is seen that French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, western Philippines and eastern Java are best suited for cotton plantations. Areas suited for the cultivation of sugar cane are also fitted for cotton-growing, while those suited for growing rubber are the worst places to plant cotton in.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino spoke sense when he told the Southern Development Bank Committee of the House of Peers recently, that some of the sugar plantations of the Philippines were to be converted into cotton plantations, as in the years before America grabbed the islands, so that they might yield the cotton needed by other countries of the sphere, comments the business magazine.

It is important in this respect, the periodical goes on, that the varieties most suited for the areas to be planted should be carefully chosen. According to the results obtained by the Taiwan Cotton Company, Express and other varieties would grow well on southwestern Pacific islands. Varieties obtained by crossing Brazil and Hainan cotton also seem to be quite suitable.

Work Takes Time

At the most ideal pace, however, it is likely that increased production of cotton within the sphere will take three to five years before real results can be noted. Thus the importance of North China as a cotton-growing center of the sphere remains unchallenged. The proposal of the Japan Federation of Spinners' Associations in this regard is worth considering, in the opinion of the Diamond. The proposal is:

(1) With reference to the clothing consumption within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, an increase of 15,000,000 piculs in the production of cotton should be effected.

(2) A new company should be organized to develop the northern as well as southern areas of the sphere to obtain the cotton needed.

At the same time, the magazine concludes, it is essential to supplement cotton with other fibers grown in abundance in the southern regions, such as Manila hemp, produced at the rate of 170,000 metric tons a year in the Philippines and, and East Indies hemp, whose annual yield is 100,000 metric tons.

A New Gauge for Statistical Survey

As the existing foreign trade figures for Malaya as the basis for calculating the consumption of cotton per capita are unreasonable, a more rational method is proposed by the magazine Diamond. The total amount of consumption by this method is put at 18,000,000 piculs for the whole sphere. (Story on left column)

COAL BUNKERS FULL WITH OUTPUT BOOST

Government Grants Subsidy to Encourage Development of New Mines

The granting of a new bounty to boost coal output is under contemplation between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Planning Board in response to the request expressed by the Coal Control Association, according to the Asahi, in order to maintain the current high level of output of this all-important mineral to supply the brisk wartime industry of the nation.

The three-month coal output boost campaign ending in March has brought about such satisfactory results that coal bunkers in ports of producing centers in Japan are overflowing with black diamonds, giving a very optimistic note to the industry. This favorable result is attributed to the redoubled efforts expended by coal mining companies, and to the individual miner who has worked with the same zeal and spirit as the men at the front, and to the Government bounty granted to the industry which went a long way to help the mining companies, especially the smaller ones.

New Mines Encouraged

The Government has already appropriated ¥170,000,000 to subsidize the Coal Purchase Guarantee Fund for the 1942 fiscal year, which will be spent to encourage the development of new mines. In addition thereto the authorities contemplate an additional subsidy, which will be expended for the construction of more coal bunkers in coal shipping ports to stock the rising volume of this commodity, to subsidize the shipping cost, and for other purposes generally helping to lower production costs.

Government subsidies will also be used to facilitate the consolidation of smaller coal mining companies paving the way for the application of the priority principle for the supply of labor and materials required for mining. Inasmuch as preliminary investigations concerned are already under way by the agents of the Coal Control Association, practical plans will be formulated before the coming summer, concludes the paper.

S.M.R. Will Sell Debentures

The South Manchuria Railway Company will shortly commence the sale of the 86th issue of debentures amounting to ¥40,000,000. Conditions governing the sale of the debentures were announced Thursday, according to the Asahi. They are as follows: Rate of interest, 4.3 per cent; issue price, ¥100 (identical with face-value); period of redemption, a sum in excess of ¥400,000 will be refunded every half year simultaneous with the payment of interest, commencing in the fourth year after the date of issue of debentures. Redemption will be completed in 13 years; date of payment of interest, April 20 and October 20 of each year; subscription period, April 9 to April 11, 1942; date of payment for debentures, April 23, 1942; authorized underwriters, the Industrial Bank of Japan and others.

Control Bodies Increased

In addition to the 634 individuals and organizations who have erstwhile been designated members of the Industrial Machinery Control Association by the Commerce and Industry Ministry another group comprising 47 were newly added thereto by the same Ministry on Friday, raising the total membership of the Association to 681, according to the Chugai.

DIRECTORS DISCUSS MATERIALS INCREASE

Cotton Cultivation in China and Sheep-Raising in South to Be Encouraged

In connection with schemes under contemplation for the increase of fiber materials for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, two representative associations of this country, one for the increase of raw cotton and the other for wool increase, held directors meetings at the official residence of the Overseas Minister Wednesday morning and afternoon respectively, reports Domei.

At the meeting of 17 directors of the Japan Raw Cotton Cultivation beginning at 10 a.m., detailed explanations were given by Tokuji Takeuchi, director of the Colonial Affairs Bureau of the Overseas Ministry, relating to cotton cultivation in North China, Central China, Manchoukuo and Japan as well as the encouragement measures intended for increased raw cotton production.

Budget Approved

After the bureau director's explanation, the meeting was devoted to a discussion and approval of the association's budget estimate for the 1942-43 fiscal year, main items of which follow:

1. Subsidy for cotton cultivation in Chosen, Taiwan, Kuantung Leased Territory, Manchoukuo, etc.
2. Subsidy for the improvement of raw cotton quality in North China and Central China.
3. Subsidy for the cotton cultivation in Hankow.
4. Subsidy for the cotton cultivation in the South Seas regions including French Indo China.
5. Funds for increasing the number of cotton cultivation experts.
6. Funds for the study of cotton cultivation.

Sheep-Raising Decided Upon

At the meeting of directors of the Sheep Association held in the afternoon it was decided that the association shall work out a comprehensive plan for sheep-raising in the Co-Prosperity Sphere including the southern regions. This plan is expected to be put into practice from the next fiscal year. In this connection it is recalled that the association's East Asia five-year sheep-raising plan is to be completed with successful results this year.

The meeting came to a close with the approval of the association's budget estimate for the 1942-43 fiscal year, in which is included appropriations for sheep-raising in North China and Mongolia.

BONDS ISSUED INCREASE

Debentures for March Aggregate ¥1,985,390,000

A total of 103 issues of bonds and debentures were floated during March aggregating ¥1,985,390,000, representing an increase of 50 in number of issues and ¥962,950,000 in value compared with the corresponding figures in February, a survey by the Industrial Bank of Japan revealed.

Details follow:

Bonds and debentures issued in March (in ¥1,000).

Items	March issue	Increase over February issue
Government bonds	1,321,320	785,807
Local bonds	36,705	22,348
Savings and patriotic bonds	120,000	113,000
Bank debentures	199,160	* 2,840
Corporation debentures	228,800	35,225
Debentures concerned with Manchoukuo	39,560	*30,440
Debentures concerned with China	39,850	39,850
Total	1,985,395	962,950

* Decrease.

To Direct Silk Control

The Japan Raw Silk Control Corporation, during the next silk year, will undertake to direct the inspection of raw silk and the selling and buying of silkworm eggs and cocoons, which was formerly the task of the Prefectural Cocoon Distributing Committee and the Federation of Silk Manufacturers' Unions, it has been learnt. The Corporation, which was established last year and still required some reorganization, will take up the new duties with the establishment of 43 branch agencies, 12 raw silk inspection centers and 12 branch offices throughout the country.

Soviets Demand of U.S. Huge Supply of Rubber, Oil; Capacity Doubted

The Soviet Union through its trade representative in the United States is said to have demanded the supply of large quantities of rubber and petroleum without delay if the Red Army is not to be placed at a serious disadvantage, according to a Hochi special dispatch from Buenos Aires dated April 1. For the sake of propaganda, the same report says Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles replied at the end of March that the Washington Government would comply with the Soviet request but in well-informed circles the ability of the United States to send such aid is held in grave doubt. It is pointed out that not only have the transit routes to the Soviet Union from the United States been blocked by the Axis armed forces but the United States itself urgently needs all the rubber and oil it can secure for its own defense. Although President Roosevelt is striving frantically to camouflage the facts from the people, grave defects have been betrayed by the United States war industry owing to the cessation of imports of a number of vital strategic materials from the southwestern Pacific countries.

DEFENSE PROGRAM OF U.S. FALLS SHORT

Treasury Department Considers Release of Silver for Munitions Work

The United States national defense program has been far behind schedule despite the frantic endeavors of the White House authorities, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires. When the problem recently was taken up for debate in the Senate, a Senator pointed out three reasons; namely, (1) the adoption of the 40-hour-a-week labor system (2) the skyrocketing trend of commodity prices and (3) the increase of the number of jobless owing to the shifting of American industries from the peacetime structure to a wartime setup.

Owing to those circumstances, continues the cable, the Senate has decided to ask the Secretaries of War, Navy and Labor to explain in detail the Government's policy to cope with the situation. Some shipyards in California, it is also reported, are now not being operated after 5 p.m. every day, while labor strikes took place 23 times in munitions factories in January and the figure rose to 76 times in February.

Labor Wages Up

According to statistics compiled by the Wall Street Journal, states the cable, the labor wage for last January averaged $40 a week which is 18 per cent higher than the figure for January last year. Employes of the General Motors Company, for example, received $2.141 on an average during the whole year of 1941. A remarkable rise of 42 per cent was seen in comparison with the figure for the year 1939.

The weekly pay in the aircraft manufacturing industry, the most important of the wartime industries, averaged $45.36 per capita in January which compares with $33.08 and $34.95 for the corresponding month of 1940 and 1939 respectively. A further upward swing was seen in a tank manufacturing company in which the weekly wage moved from $37.65 for January last year to $56.30 for the corresponding month of this year. Forty per cent of the increased income of laborers was caused by the higher wages and the remaining 60 per cent by overwork.

The Domei dispatch attributed the bad progress of the national defense program also to the shortage of some materials which was caused by the suspension of the supply of strategic resources from the Southwestern Pacific. Silver as a substitute for some strategic materials has widely been demanded in the munitions industry. Referring to this problem, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the United States Secretary of the Treasury told the press that the Department of Treasury was considering the release of its holdings of silver for the munitions industry.

Bill Clearings

April 2
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	309,614	170,110
Balance	57,625	17,376

BRITISH TRADE LOST WITH SEA LANES CUT

Merchant Fleet Dwindling, India, Australia Isolated, England Faces Economic Collapse

Pointing out its over dependency on foreign markets, the latest number of the Diamond states that the British foreign trade decline means at once the total suspension of industrial activities which will in turn precipitate the collapse of British economy.

British merchant fleets, a source of wealth and prosperity of that country, have been dwindling in bottoms day by day due to German military operations in the Atlantic since the outbreak of the current European War, while its vast territories in East Asia have had their sea routes cut off from the homeland with the onset of the War of Greater East Asia, continues the journal adding that in particular the severance of transportation routes from India and Australia has dealt a fatal blow to British economy because of the economic and military importance of these countries.

Foreign Trade Lost

In the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Great Britain has been obliged to lose what she gained in foreign trade with that part of the world, namely with Japan, Manchoukuo, Hongkong, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Malaya, Borneo, etc. in addition to the loss of its territories already placed under Japanese control, further states the journal, adding that the importance of East Asia in the list of British importation cannot be made light of from the viewpoint of British economy.

Referring further to Australia and India, the journal states that the British imports from these two dependencies corresponding to 20 per cent of the total British imports consist of foodstuffs and raw materials essential for the maintenance of that country's industries.

As mentioned above, the British Isles which had its transportation routes cut off from the European continent by the German counter-blockade, now is on the verge of actually losing the two very important dependencies of India and Australia with the result that British economy is confronted with a serious crisis because of its rapidly declining foreign trade, concludes the journal.

Factories Run Full Swing

The Electric Power Utilization Campaign was launched by the Government on April 1 for three months, and all wartime factories are urged to whir their large power wheels at full swing during the spring months, utilizing to the full extent the plentiful rainfall, the source of hydropower, according to the Chugai. This movement will be pressed forward contemporaneously with the wartime transportation efficiency perfection movement. Supply of power in the three coming months is bound to exceed demand with all hydropower plants buzzing furiously with torrents of water running down from the hills. It is sought that extra effort should be expanded by all strategic plants for the production of defense articles while this fleeting and unstorable power supply lasts, inasmuch as the rainy season will be followed by a season of drought.

Serb Prisoners Freed

Transocean

BERLIN, March 14.—The first group of Serb prisoners of war, numbering 400 men, who were released by order of the Fuehrer, arrived in Belgrade yesterday, it was revealed here last night. The Belgrade press unanimously welcomed the release of these Serb prisoners of war.

Bank Conference to Be Held

The Bank of Japan will open on April 6 a one-week conference of bureaux and departmental directors and directors of branch offices of the bank to discuss affairs pertaining to the coming reorganization of the bank, according to the Chugai.

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 2
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,257,733
Over Issues	......
Deposits	614,205
Loans	449,275

CHINESE IMPORTANT ECONOMICALLY IN P.I.

Merchants in Islands Have Extended Great Influence As Middlemen

In order to acquire their present commercial supremacy in the Philippines, the Chinese resident merchants there have had to bear a world of difficulties, states a recent issue of the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition) in commenting upon the important position the Chinese occupy in Philippine economy.

With the arrival of Spaniards in the islands in the middle of the 16th century, the Chinese extended their influence rapidly because of the fact that the Spaniards sought materials and manpower from China, needed for the management of the islands placed under their control, continues the journal saying that, however, with the remarkably increased Chinese population and influence, friction was caused among the Chinese, Filipinos and Spaniards as a natural consequence.

Chinese Gained Influence

Despite persecution suffered at the hands of both the Filipinos and the Spaniards, the Chinese continued to grow in population and influence, further states the journal, adding, the Chinese finally came to occupy a deep-rooted position in Philippine economy in the age of the Spanish rule over the islands.

With the possession by the United States of the islands as a result of the Spanish-American War, the U.S. Government prohibited the entry of Chinese laborers inclusive of merchants into the islands in 1902 continues the journal. According to the journal, the prohibitory order and other oppressive measures taken against the Chinese by the U.S. Government, could not attain its objective of establishing Philippine economy by the Filipinos.

The importance of the Chinese position in Philippine economy is seen in the 1934 list of dealings in the Philippines by the Chinese, Filipinos themselves and the Japanese, as quoted by the journal on the basis of the Philippines Government statistics (Unit, 1,000 pesos):

Chinese	229,119	50 per cent
Filipinos	171,839	30 per cent
Japanese	143,130	25 per cent

Chinese Chiefly Middlemen

The Chinese merchants in the Philippines, as in other parts of the world, have extended their influence in the economy of the islands chiefly as middlemen, further states the journal. Particularly, their influence is deep-rooted, according to the journal, in the distribution and sales of goods produced in the islands and sales of imported miscellaneous goods, in addition to the running of rice-mills and rice sales.

Owing to the so-called NEP movement aimed at the establishment of Philippine economy by the Filipinos and for other reasons, the Chinese merchant influence in the islands economy is on a declining trend, concludes the journal stating that, however, their influence still cannot be made light of, when their volume of dealing in the Philippines is taken into consideration.

STORED CANNED GOODS TO BE RELEASED SOON

Goods Intended for Export Held Since War Outbreak Will Be Distributed

A portion of the vast stocks of canned foodstuffs, products of the sea as well as of the garden, will shortly be distributed to all the households of the country through their respective Tonarigumi (neighborhood units), under a new set of official prices, announces the Asahi, adding more to the spring cheer.

The father of the happy project is the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. The canned foodstuffs in question are those produced for exportation, which, in consequence of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, had remained in warehouses for all these months: they are not of the class of goods which had been carefully stored away by the all-calculating Government which is always mindful of the well-being of the people in time of possible exigencies.

The canned goods intended for the distribution cover a wide range, such as tunny, bonito, sardine, whale delicacies cooked a la mode Japonnaise, many kinds of fruit, jams, asparagus, green peas and others, in all about 25 varieties.

A new set of official prices will be applied by the Ministry inasmuch as they have been missed in the list of official prices for canned provisions issued by the Ministry on December 18 last year. New official prices show retail prices for canned aquatic food products higher by 15 to 20 per cent, and canned garden food products lower by 15 per cent in average compared with the "agreed prices" which prevailed until lately.

Meantime, according to information coming from reliable sources, it is revealed that the production in future of canned tangerine orange, and canned foodstuffs cooked in oil will be prohibited by the Ministry. Instead official encouragement will be accorded for greater manufacture of canned sardine and tunny cooked without oil, or with seasonings, also jams, adds the paper.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in year:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.20	+ 1.00
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.1	+ .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.7	+ .50
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	93.1	+ .40
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.85	Same

STOCK MART CHEERED BY INDIAN ATTITUDE

Shippings, Dockyards Lifted by Settlement of Control Association Issue

A Domei cable from Berne stating that the report of the flat rejection by the Indian National Congress Party of the British proposals had created much uneasiness in London, produced an exceedingly bright atmosphere on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Thursday afternoon.

In the morning session of the short-term section the bourse issue opened at ¥130.80 which is ¥0.40 lower than the closing prices for the previous afternoon, but a strong buying sentiment raised the ware to ¥131.30 at one time in the morning and ¥132.20 at the close of the afternoon session. The settlement of the long pending Ship Operation Control Association issue on April 1 exercised favorable effects on shippings and shipbuildings. As compared with the morning opening prices, N.Y.K. jumped by ¥0.70, its new ¥1.60 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥0.90.

In the long-term market, Uraga Dock stepped up by ¥3.00, Niigata Iron Works by ¥0.10, Ebara Iron Works, new, by ¥0.20 and Ikegai Iron Works by ¥2.50. Tokyo Rayon, new, remarkably advanced by ¥1.60 owing to profit-taking operations.

Closing quotations of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥132.20, N.Y.K. ¥105.10, its new ¥91.00, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.80, its new ¥99.70 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥93.10.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Apr.	May
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.0	....	67.7	....
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	154.3	d1.4	....	152.9
Do. new (25)	....	d .5	100.4	99.8
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	....	....	....	92.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.8	d1.6	40.8	41.2
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	....	....	60.4	60.9

Second Section

	Clos.		Apr.	May
N. Y. K. (50)	105.4	....	104.3	104.1
Do. new (37½)	90.1	....	89.7	89.7
O. S. K. (50)	....	....	95.8	96.0
Do. new (37½)	82.1	....	95.1	95.1
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	....	....	80.9	....
Do. new (25)	....	d .1	52.8	51.9
Uraga Dock (50)	92.9	u3.0	93.2	94.1
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	....	d .2	103.6	79.3

Third Section

S. M. R. (50)	69.9	....	70.0	....
Japan Fat (50)	....	u .6	....	....
Kogo 5%	105.85	106.85	105.85	106.35

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Second 5%	106.30	106.80	105.80	106.80
First 4%	102.20	102.20	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	130.9	131.9	130.9	132.2
N. Y. K. old	104.4	105.3	104.4	105.1

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

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RESERVE FUNDS .... ¥ 80,300,000

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Tsurumi (Yokohama), Kyoto, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Dairen, Shanghai.

BANKS REOPENING IN JAVA

Managers Named for Yokohama, Mitsui, Taiwan Bank Branches

Leading the field in Japanese reconstruction activities in Java, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan and the Mitsui Bank, will reopen their branches shortly in Batavia, Sourabaya and Semarang, according to the Nichi Nichi.

The Yokohama Specie Bank will send 13 men led by Toyoaki Nakamura, former manager in Bangkok, who will take charge of the Batavia office. The Sourabaya branch will be headed by Eisaburo Shimada, former assistant manager of the Mukden office, and the Semarang branch by Shinji Shimizu, former assistant manager in the home office.

The Bank of Taiwan will have for its branch manager in Batavia, Shunzo Doi, former assistant manager in the head office; in Sourabaya, Susumu Amano, former assistant manager of the Kobe branch, and in Semarang, Shingo Suzuki, former assistant manager of the Tainan office in Taiwan. They will be aided by 10 others.

Kinichi Hamamoto, former assistant director of the foreign exchange bureau will be in charge of the Mitsui Bank branch in Sourabaya.

Chemical Company Meets

The Sumitomo Chemical Company convened an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders on Wednesday and submitted to it a proposal for doubling its capital of ¥40,000,000 to ¥80,000,000 and a draft of amended articles of organization relevant thereto, according to the Asahi.

N. Y. K. new	89.5	90.4	89.5	90.1
Kanegafuchi Spin	....	154.7	154.7	164.8
Do. new	99.3	99.6	99.0	99.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.6	93.0	92.5	93.1
Osaka Stock, new	71.8	72.5	71.8	72.5
S. M. Railway	70.0	71.0	70.0	70.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.4	102.7	102.4	103.1
Hitachi Works	72.9	72.9	72.6	72.6
Japan Steel Tube	73.6	74.0	73.6	74.2
Japan Oil	77.6	78.2	77.6	78.4
Japan Mining	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.6
Manchurian Ind	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6

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Established 1880

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1942

The 'Ghost' Line

The British Army recently attempted to land an expedition at St. Nazaire at the mouth of the Loire River but failed dismally. Judging from the fact that this landing operation was covered by a very small naval supporting force and from the fact that the troops which attempted the landing are believed to have numbered only five or six hundred strong, it is obvious that Britain was from the start dubious of the success of the undertaking. It was apparently meant to be no more than an episode in a sort of a guerilla warfare designed to restrain, if possible, the forthcoming German spring offensive.

The German Army, which, in order to adjust the eastern front to meet the requirements of the rigors of the season, has withdrawn to points near the border of the Ukraine for encampment during the winter, has made the best use of the interval to replenish both its depleted man-power and its stock of supplies while successfully withstanding the vigorous onslaughts of the Soviet Army. In consequence, just as Fuehrer Hitler predicted in his speech on January 30 commemorating the anniversary of the Nazi accession to power, the German preparations for the big spring offensive have already been practically completed. As a matter of fact, the German attacks on the Red Army have already commenced without awaiting the advent of spring in Soviet Russia. This fact can easily be gathered from the announcement made by the Soviet Information Bureau on March 28 to the effect that the German Army had opened an offensive all along the line, that on the southwestern front the Germans had started counter-attacks with many heavy tanks, and that in this particular sector the Germans were conducting heavy bombardment at Staraya Russa south of Lake Ilmen.

It is true that the German Army was obliged to withdraw for some distance to encamp for the winter, but it is still maintaining its fronts east of the Ukraine, and Leningrad is still under siege. In the south the Germans are in occupation of Kharkov, a key point of the Ukraine, despite the vigorous and persistent counter-attacks by the Soviet Army. Among the important Russian cities and towns besides Kharkov which the Germans actually hold today are such points as Novgorod, Staraya Russa, Vyazma, Briansk, Schlusselburg, Orel, Kursk, Stalingrad, and Taganrog. The Red Army did its best to break through the German lines during the recent winter campaign, but it has so far been unable to attain its end. It was certainly a severe blow to Soviet Russia that the campaign for the recovery of Kharkov, which General Timoshenko carried on most intensively by mobilizing a large force of heavy tanks, ended thus in failure.

When the German Army started to readjust its lines to prepare for winter encampment, Britain and the United States jumped to the hasty conclusion that it signified a German debacle and immediately began anticipating an all-round collapse of the German front in the east. Their expectations have been completely falsified by the events, however. In placing their sole reliance on the fighting strength of Soviet Russia, Britain and the United States have always been hoping against hope that through the victory of the Soviet arms they would be able to secure a favorable position in the general war situation. Now that their hopes have been mercilessly shattered, however, they are being compelled to extend positive military aid to Soviet Russia. The creation of a second front to distract German efforts from the Russian front is now very urgently being called for.

It would be exceedingly difficult for Britain and the United States, however, to establish a second front in Europe in view of the crushing defeats which they have suffered in the War of Greater East Asia, particularly when they are confronted by Japan's major offensive in Asia. Nor is there any doubt that the forthcoming launching of the great German spring offensive, coupled with the steady progress of the War of Greater East Asia, will subject the position of Britain in Western Asia to serious jeopardy. Under such circumstances, far from being able to establish a second front, Britain and the United States will find it difficult even to defend Western Asia successfully. It is therefore a foregone conclusion that the second front which these enemy Powers are attempting to establish will prove to be a "ghost" line. Although much talked about, it will never take any concrete shape.

Britain's Food Problem

Of Britain's capacity of self-supply in foodstuffs there is little secrecy. It had been thoroughly examined before the current war. But it is worth re-examination now that the event of the war turns very much upon food supplies.

The internal supply of foodstuffs of the British Isles is estimated at only 25 per cent of the total requirements. The low rate of self-supply is explained by the limited acreage under farm crops and the relatively small number of farmers as compared with the total population of the islands. According to the statistics compiled by the Wagemann Institute of Germany, the tillable acreage in England and Wales in 1935 amounted to 9,400,000 acres, a decline of 800,000 acres as compared with 1925.

At the time of the last world war the number of British inhabitants was 1,095 per 1,000 acres of land. In the year 1940 the number of inhabitants advanced to 1,521 per 1,000 acres. But the number of agricultural laborers made up only 7 per cent of the total population. The farm workers of Germany, France and the United States, make up 30, 40 and 30 per cent of their respective populations.

In 1937 the British Food Defense Planning Bureau, taking the average for the period 1934 to 1936, estimated the self-sustaining capacity of the British Isles as shown in the accompanying table. It will be seen that the only food in which the British Isles are completely self-sufficient is milk. In potatoes the islands can supply themselves to the extent of 96 per cent.

Britain's Self-Supply in Foodstuffs

	Consumption	Internal Production	Rate of Self-supply
Cereals	4,418	575	13?
Meat	3,086	1,529	50
Fish	974	861	88
Fresh milk	918	918	100
Condensed milk, butter, etc.	359	169	47
Lard & margarine.	943	107	11
Cheese	199	62	31
Eggs	7,182	4,668	65
Fruits	2,330	601	25
Potatoes	4,576	4,395	96
Sugar	1,935	506	26
Tea, cocoa, coffee.	283	—	0
Grain for cattle feed	9,796	3,232	33
Beancake, etc.	1,848	78	4

(Note:—The figures are in metric tons; fresh milk in millions of gallons; eggs in millions.)

Comparatively high rates of self-supply are indicated with regard to fish, eggs and meat. The general situation, however, has changed in consequence of the food supply policy adopted in more recent years. For instance, it has for years been the policy of the British Government to stimulate the import of high-priced, high caloric and low-weighing foods such as meat, fat, and eggs. On the other hand, it has curtailed the import of agricultural products of bulky character such as livestock feed and cereals. Under this policy the quotas of feeding materials for milch cows, swine, poultry have been reduced from 30 to 70 per cent, with some serious effect on milk and egg supplies.

Imports of foodstuffs have always constituted large proportions of the total import trade of Britain. These imports in 1936 represented 45 per cent of the total value of imports, in 1937 42 per cent, in 1938 48 per cent, in 1939 45 per cent, in 1940 38.4 per cent. These imports represented far larger proportions as compared with raw materials and manufactured goods.

Drastic changes have been brought about in consequence of the loss of some external sources of foodstuff supplies. The most important among the lost sources of supply is north Europe which formerly accounted for 20 per cent of Britain's total imports of foodstuffs. Likewise, imports from the continent have been suspended. Imports from Australia and East Asia have also been seriously affected. The loss of all these sources is counterbalanced to some extent by imports from North and South American countries. But the trade with these countries is seriously handicapped by the long distances to be covered and the risks of war to which the journey is exposed. Under the best of conditions the supplies of foodstuffs from these sources are conditioned on shipping. According to the American department of commerce, the exports of foodstuffs to Britain in 1940 made up only 6 per cent of the total exports In the period 1937 to 1939 the average annual exports of foodstuffs to Britain amounted to 21 per cent of the total. This drastic shrinkage of American exports to the British Isles is an index of the situation the British face with regard to food supplies.

TACTICS OF MODERN WARFARE ANALYZED FROM MANY ANGLES

Culture Vital for Final Victory Besides Plentiful Supply of Material Resources and Labor

By CAPTAIN HIRONORI MIZUNO, RETIRED

Zaisei, March issue, 1942.

"Know thyself as much as thine enemy, and thou shalt have no chances of losing any battles," goes the well-known saying of Suntse. To know one's enemy means the acquisition of full information about the enemy, including his numerical strength, arms in stock, geographic and topographical features around his camp as well as his strategic and tactical plans and spiritual power.

Reconnaissance of the enemy's movement is indispensable even in a skirmish with a subsection of the enemy's forces, and it is a matter of course that, in a war on the issue of which we stake our national fate, minute investigations should be made into the enemy's conditions.

Hence the following directions contained in the Sanryaku (Code of Strategy compiled by an ancient Chinese sage):

"Investigate your enemy's conditions before going into action, inspect and check the provisions in your enemy's storehouse, survey your enemy's camp and its geographic environs, and lastly watch for a chance of delivering an attack."

Another Code of Strategy

The following passages may also be quoted from the Rikuto (another code of strategy of Chinese origin):

"Detect your enemy's position secretly, and steal a march upon it. Herein lies the secret of a successful campaign."

Suntse says:—"Which, side is in the right? Which side has more competent generals? Which side is more favorably circumstanced topographically? Which side has better discipline among its troops? Which side has better-trained soldiers? Which side treats its troops more justly? These are criteria by which we can safely judge which side will emerge victorious."

He stresses the need of spies for obtaining the necessary information about the enemy, adding that wise commanders win victory over their adversaries because they know their enemies.

He says that the best way to know the enemy is to employ spies to collect information.

Suntse's code contains the following passage.

"Nobody is more familiar with things going on in the battlefield than a spy, and nobody merits a larger reward than he. . . Yet it is only sages or virtuous rulers that can hire spies to the best advantage . . . ."

New Phases of Warfare

Wars in olden days were contests between armies and all that was required was to know the enemy's conditions as regards military matters. Not so, however, with the present-day warfare.

The war today is what is called a total war, and it often becomes long drawn out. We must therefore make a close scrutiny not only into the material resources of our enemy but the enemy country's national education, national traits and all that go to constitute the enemy's power of resistance.

War means a duel between States. It defies religious sentiment or philosophical morality. It is concerned with physical strength only. The sole aim of war is to win. It behoves a nation, so long as it is at war, to sacrifice everything and overcome every obstacle till it defeats its enemy.

History shows that belligerents would stop at nothing in order to win. Cases are by no means rare where international treaties were treated as though they were mere scraps of paper. In war, it is generally accepted that victory justifies everything done to achieve it.

National Resources Vital

We repeat that modern wars are total wars. Rich national resources are absolutely necessary for victory. In order to win a war, any country must have a plentiful supply of labor. It must also possess strong mechanized forces. Hence, the need of great productive power.

History teaches us that countries which were victorious on the battlefield became vanquished. Germany in the last World War is a notable example. This indicates that no Power will be able to score final victory unless it is backed by a plentiful supply of material resources and labor.

There are two phases of military action, offensive and defensive. Except where opposite sides accidentally fall in with each other, one side invariably assumes the offensive and the other side stands on the defensive. Both sides have their advantages and disadvantages, but it is well-nigh impossible to gain final victory by means of defensive tactics only. In order to compel the enemy's submission, strong offensive must be taken, and strong attacking spirit is necessary to carry on intensive offensive successfully.

Each nation has national traits of its own, and each race has customs and manners of its own. All this is traceable to their natural environments, such as climate, geographic features of their respective lands and to their spiritual environments, such as their traditions, religious faiths, etc.

Japanese Brave and Active

The Japanese are, as a race, a brave and active people, the Chinese people easy-going and slow, Englishmen steady and cool-hearted, Americans cheerful and outspoken. Some peoples are brave in the offensive and others are stubborn in resistance.

The belligerents' national traits are reflected in their respective tactics and manipulation of troops. The Chinese and British forces are considerably inferior in the offensive spirit to Japanese and German troops. In war it is necessary to forestall the enemy by quick action.

Due to their lack of the offensive spirit, British troops were forestalled by the Germans in Norway and Flanders, though we suspect another cause for the British defeat—the evil influences of the British democracy which encumbers war efforts. It must be admitted, however, that as the strong offensive spirit springs from tense nerves it may betray its drawbacks in a prolonged war, though it is of great service in a short-term war.

According to a certain person who came back from the China front, Chinese soldiers are very brave and they come hurling themselves upon us, but they come to a halt within a few paces of Japanese trenches only to offer themselves as good targets for Japanese fire. Later, another Japanese who lived in China for 40 years told me that the Chinese are so boisterous in a quarrel, but they stop short of resorting to force, because they have always been taught that the party who uses force first is the loser no matter how just his cause may be. It seems that this habit has become so ingrained in the Chinese that they leave off in their charges suddenly without carrying them to the enemy's trenches.

British Characteristics

I remember witnessing a fight of two English boys when I was in England. After a scuffle, one fell down, whereupon the other boy let go his hold and waited for his adversary to get up, instead of sitting astride on his prostrate foe, as I expected he would do. It is probably due to what they regard as a spirit of fair play that prevents them from resorting to the tactics of taking advantage of the enemy's weakness in war. Yet cool-heartedness and bulldog-like stubbornness which are British characteristics deserve attention.

Although they are both of the Anglo-Saxon blood, there is a marked difference in the traits of Englishmen and Americans. Whereas the former are characteristically cool and negative the latter are of cheerful and sunny disposition. In striking contrast to the taciturnity of Englishmen, Americans are singularly candid and outspoken. The Americans are adventurous and reckless by nature but we must bear in mind that their venturesome nature does not necessarily make them brave in the battlefield. They go in for adventures out of curiosity, if not motivated by their publicity-seeking or speculative habits. It has nothing to do with patriotism or devotion to the service of the State. It will be only when they are awakened to patriotism that we may find in them a worthy foe to contend with.

Wars of Machinery

The most striking point of difference between a duel and a war is that in the former physical force is used (except where a revolver or a sword is used) while in the latter are employed a large variety of weapons, weapons invented by ingenious people, or products in a civilized age. Some people insist that modern wars are wars of machinery. Here machinery means weapons of war and these weapons are the product of science, which is, in turn, the product of civilization.

That death-defying barbarians are no match for civilized people in war, is not because they are physically inferior or mentally cowardly but because they lack civilization.

The bravery and courage of Germans is widely recognized in the world, though they were finally defeated in the first World War. Individually, however, Frenchmen and Englishmen were not so inferior to Germans in courage. The German successes on the battlefield were not due simply to their strategic and tactical skill but to the superiority of their weapons. This meant the triumph of German culture. Culture is necessary in wartime as well as in time of peace. Final victory invariably rests with a nation who holds culture in regard.

Gems of Truth

They who say all men are equal speak an undoubted truth, if they mean that all have an equal right to liberty, to their property, and to their protection of the laws.—But they are mistaken if they think men are equal in their station and employments, since they are not so by their talents.—Voltaire.

• • •

By bravely enduring, an evil which cannot be avoided is overcome.—Old Proverb.

• • •

Have you 50 friends?—It is not enough.—Have you one enemy?—It is too much.—Italian Proverb.

• • •

The palm-tree grows best beneath a ponderous weight, and even so the character of man.—The petty pangs of small daily cares have often bent the character of men, but great misfortunes seldom.—Kossuth.

• • •

There is nothing in the world so much admired as a man who knows how to bear unhappiness with courage.—Seneca.

• • •

Envy always implies conscious inferiority wherever it resides.—Pliny.

Gems of Truth

I am satisfied that we are less convinced by what we hear than by what we see.—Herodotus

• • •

The truest wisdom, in general, is a resolute determination.—Napoleon

NEW BOOK SIMPLIFIES LEARNING OF JAPANESE

Complicated Characters Listed To Aid Everyday Use

KIHON KANJI (BASIC IDEOGRAPHS) by Professor Masao Onishi, Hosei University. Publishers Sanseido, Tokyo. November, 1941. 328 pages; size Standard B-6. Price ¥2.20.

At this time of the historic ascendancy of the Japanese language among the nations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, there are many things standing in the way of the student. The language, in its written form, is bewilderingly full of complicated characters, which is one of the greatest difficulties.

The book under review, apparently not written with the single aim of aiding the foreign learner of Japanese, will nonetheless prove a positive help in that the author has accomplished in it the work of introducing the least possible list of the most essential Chinese characters found in the everyday use of the language. The preparation of the list, according to the author, has demanded his almost incessant application for the past 10 years.

As indicated by its title, the book in its general outlook is in dictionary form. A little closer survey, however, will reveal that it is different from the ordinary dictionary in more than one point. First, the present work, unlike any other similar dictionary, carries only those Chinese ideographs and their idiomatic combinations, which were minutely examined for their value and frequency of occurrence in the up-to-date reading matter for practical use.

Purpose Accomplished

Second, it was out of the author's steadfast love of his mother tongue that induced him to compile the book. The author, one of the most ardent students of Japanese phonetics, on which subject he has written some fine works, early thought of contributing something in some other fields to the cause of the language of Dai Nippon. His purpose, it may be said, has been splendidly accomplished in the present work.

The book consists of three parts: the first being a list of the 3,000 essential characters arranged in the order of their respective usefulness; the second, the integral portion of the book, giving detailed explanations of all the ideographs therein contained; and the third contains indexes with reference to the characters found in the former two parts.

The author, according to his unusually lengthy preface of 32 pages, spent the greater part of the time occupied with the compilation work in preparing the list of the 3,000 characters. He first recorded every character as it appeared in an extensive list of reading matter including popular magazines and newspapers. The characters thus registered finally reached a running number of 803,913.

Recorded Ideographs Revealed

Some of the leading sources of the recorded ideographs together with the number of times of occurrence found in the material read as follows:

National School textbooks and other juvenile reading matter 125,715

Middle-grade school textbooks and the examination questions the graduates of schools are asked to answer for entrance into higher institutions of learning 154,547

Newspapers, magazines, Diet journals and a few other similar things 208,350

In the course of this recording, the author, with the aid of his few assistants, closely examined the frequency of the same characters in the various sources, and carefully checked it on cards and large sheets of paper. Then, work was started on the placement of the ideographs in the list in the order of their frequency of use, due consideration being given meantime to the subjective study of each character in the light of the several vocabulary researches attained in Germany and the United States of America.

As was expected by the author from the beginning, the placement of the individual ideographs on the list revealed, as the process proceeded, that the lower the position of a character in the grading, the narrower becomes the range of its uses. Thus it was ascertained that the characters placed among the first 200 ideographs covered 50 per cent of the frequency of the running number of characters registered in the whole course of the character checkup. With the characters listed up to 500, the percentage on the same ratio was 71. The final decision was made to adopt the characters up to 3,000 on the list when that amount of characters was found to be representing the whole range of what had been recorded during the collection work, to the extent of 91 per cent.

Chinese Characters Provided

Thus was prepared the first portion of the book providing the least possible number of Chinese characters which the average writer of Japanese is required to learn for general purposes. To those wishing to acquire a mastery of the language, the list will show the minimum number of the same characters with which they are supposed to become acquainted. They will at least be relieved of the bewilderment they are apt to feel while groping among the tens of thousands of complicated characters generally contained in any ideograph dictionary, without knowing which to pick up first.

All the characters selected in this careful and laborious manner are given full explanation in the second part of the book consisting of 211 pages. Each character is herein found with three varieties of its sound; namely, the "Kan-on" or "Go-on," or two old Chinese pronunciations; the present-day Chinese sound; and lastly the peculiarly Japanese way of reading or rather interpreting the ideographs. Then, as in the case of other similar books, all characters, along with their idiomatic combinations, are followed with their respective explanations in very simple Japanese.

Here, in this explanatory section of the book, one will come across something remarkable. The reader is shown every possible alteration of the shapes of the individual characters in both printing and handwriting uses. This is a rare thing in the orthodox dictionary of Chinese ideographs so far published here, which usually fight shy of the ideographs of simplified strokes or other alterations on the ground that they are vulgar manners for all ideographs With a view to claiming the best practical use of the book, the author picked up all possible alterations as long as they are in actual use in everyday writing thus giving further aid to the student of the Japanese language.

Comment Limited

With the above remarks, the present reviewer thinks he has covered all the merits of Professor Onishi's book, though in a very rough way. A very few words here follow as to what the author desires of the work, limiting his comment only to the manner of compilation, as it is possible only for those who minutely followed the professor's process in his selection of the listed characters to say something pro or con about the process on which the real life of the book depends.

Suffice it to say for the reviewer that he can rest assured of the authenticity of the selection process by the author, on the strength of his sincere personality shown in all things he has undertaken and also of his own words in the preface of the book that he spent 10 years in order to attain the best possible results in his research of Chinese characters.

Let it also be said here, however, that the book is too full of reference marks and figures, which will baffle the prospective reader unless he has been specifically trained in the way of language study. The same may be said of the lengthy preface which, though apparently not intended for the novice in the field of language study, looks rather too scholarly and out of place in the preface of a book, daily use of which by the average reader is highly stressed by the author in the preface.

Maybe the author, after his long laborious days on the book, could not refrain from referring to it some way or other, and the present reviewer can fully sympathize with him, who at the same time thinks he can hope for an easier way for the author to deal with the reader who has not been trained in any linguistic way.

Type Not Agreeable

Lastly, the publishers of the work, Sanseido, are in general to be congratulated upon the type used. In this connection, however, the very small type used for explanatory remarks under all the characters and their combinations if replaced by that of a little larger size would cause the reader less eye strain in reading. This small type very probably was used for the purpose of saving paper. If such was the case, the reviewer would suggest that the saving of paper should not be done at the expense of the reader's health.

All in all, there is no denying the fact that the work, a volume of a little more than 300 pages, is unique and deserves the attention of those interested in the problem of limiting the use of complicated characters in the Japanese language and for that matter those intent on the new acquirement of the most useful characters in the tongue.—(K.T.)

FISHERY PACT CEMENTS AMITY BETWEEN JAPAN, SOVIET RUSSIA

Future Relations of Two Neighbor Nations Promising; Amicable Settlement of Issues Foreshadowed

By AMAR LAHIRI

At a time when the searchlight of international scrutiny is focussed on Japan-Soviet relations, the recent conclusion of a modus vivendi extending the validity of the existing Fisheries Convention to the end of this year is of great significance, for it shows that both Japan and Soviet Russia are extremely alive to the necessity of maintaining mutual cordiality despite their involvement in wars. To Japan the settlement of the fishery issue has been a long-standing problem. Under the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty terminating the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, Japan acquired fishing rights in the north extending as far as the coast of Kamchatka.

But the full operation of Japanese fishery interests in northern waters became somewhat restricted due to subsequent international upheavals. The outbreak of the first World War leading to the Bolshevist revolution in Russia, created new conditions regarding the development of fishery on a smooth scale. However, Japanese fishermen holding licenses continued to transact their business, stimulating the export of canned fish from Japan.

No Basic Treaty Signed

The original Fisheries Convention was due to expire in 1936, and as such, Japan opened negotiations with Moscow to renew it. But the conclusion of the anti-Comintern pact between Japan and Germany strained the relations between Tokyo and Moscow, with the result that no new basic treaty was signed. Instead, a modus vivendi valid for a year was concluded. Since 1936 this system has remained in operation and the present arrangement is the seventh of its kind.

Although there exists an incompatible ideological difference between Japan and Soviet Russia, it seems that the latter has no objection to grant fishing facilities to the former on a temporary basis. The Soviet Union's hesitation to make a definite arrangement is due to political reasons. With the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair, when Japan took up an adamant attitude regarding the spread of communism in North China and Manchuria, the Soviet Government indirectly attempted to display its resentment by precipitating fishery disputes, such as, the so-called violation of territorial waters by Japanese fishing craft and poaching in zones other than the designated fishing grounds.

This state of affairs disclosed that the Soviet objection was based on a political principle, because from the commercial standpoint the operation of Japanese fishing interests in northern waters was a paying proposition to the Moscow Government. Consequently, certain Japanese trading circles pointed out that the curtailment of fishery grounds would be detrimental to the interest of the Soviet Union. Perhaps that is the reason why the annual modus vivendi came into operation.

Another Difficulty

Last year when a neutrality pact and a trade agreement were signed between Japan and Soviet Russia, a sign of optimism in respect of better political and commercial possibilities was visible. But the outbreak of the German-Soviet war radically altered the complexion of the Japan-Soviet trade relations. Moreover, Japan's alliance with Germany and Italy added another difficulty. Negotiations that were going on then with a view to concluding a fishery pact hit the snag, resulting in the conclusion of a 12-month arrangement.

The political changes which have occurred in the northern area coupled with the growth of international uncertainty have considerably curtailed the sphere of Japanese operations. Therefore, attention should be paid to the fact that Japan, in order to maintain good-neighborly relations with its northern neighbor, is not taking any attitude of non-compromise to reassert its legitimate privileges. On the contrary it is desirous of working out a formula satisfactory to both parties.

Retrospectively, it can be said that the fishery imbroglio exists because the Soviet Union in 1936 regarded the German-Japanese agreement directed against the Comintern as a political move against the Moscow Government. In view of this suspicion, it refused to sign a new pact which, as a matter of fact, had already been roughly initialled. This meant the automatic expiration of the Soviet-Japanese Fishery Agreement and the Hirota-Karakhan pact, but due to Japanese pursuasion both the accords were provisionally extended by one year. Official documents in this regard were signed on December 26, 1936, between Mamoru Shigemitsu, then Japanese Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., and Stomonaikov, then the Soviet Assistant People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

Peace Disturbed

Soon after the conclusion of the provisional agreement, the Kongo Maru and Siberia Maru incidents occurred in Vladivostok and the Japanese Foreign Office protested against the illegal seizure of the two Japanese ships. Thereafter the Soviet authorities suspended the international train service between Soviet territory and Suifenho in the eastern border of Manchoukuo, and furthermore, a series of frontier troubles occurred disturbing peace and tranquility.

In the following year the Amur incident took place and the situation became further aggravated with the outbreak of the China Affair, culminating in the Changkufeng affair followed subsequently by the flare up of Nomonhan hostilities. All these unfortunate disputes reacted badly on the fishery of Japan.

In 1939 Japan-Soviet relations appeared to take a turn for better and in consequence after the signing of the Nomonhan truce, a frontier delimitation commission was set up which, after parleying at great length, came to an accord regarding the demarcation of the frontier between Manchoukuo and Soviet Mongolia. Since then the relations between the two countries, despite the outbreak of wars in Europe and East Asia, have on the surface remained normal. Even then Japan's strenuous endeavor to reach a mutually beneficial understanding with Soviet Russia has not yet materialized, with the result that the operation of the modus vivendi is still being continued.

Bright Future

Now that the situation in East Asia has undergone a historical change, it is believed that a Soviet-Japanese fishery treaty may be signed at some future date to place Japanese fishery on a secure footing. As the relations between the two nations are guided by the neutrality pact, certain quarters are of the opinion that many outstanding issues concerning the two neighbors stand the chance of being amicably settled.